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PLO ISSUES STATEMENT ON EGYPTIAN STATE OF EMERGENCY

NC190738 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 19 Jun 80

[18 June statement by a responsible information source--read by announcer]

[Text] The Palestinian revolution has received with extreme anxiety As-Sadat's declaration of a state of emergency on the border with fraternal Libya. Proceeding from its commitments to the charters of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the Arab summits' resolutions and the Arab League Charter, the Palestinian revolution declares that the Egyptian military moves along the border with Libya serve the imperialists and Zionists, who are the enemies of our Arab nation, and embody the aggressive military scheme of the Camp David parties' alliance.

In confronting this threat by As-Sadat, the Palestinian revolution affirms its support for fraternal Libya and its commitment to fulfill its national obligations.

JIBRIL WARNS ISRAEL AGAINST CONTINUED SHELLING OF LEBANON

LD171315 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0756 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait--Ahmad Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command, speaking in a press interview here today, said that the Palestinian resistance has begun to lose its positions in Lebanon since it lost them in Jordan 10 years ago. He added in the interview published by the weekly MIRA'T AL-UMMAH that the reason for this was due to the declaration by the Palestine Liberation Organization at the last Arab summit conference in Tunis last November that it will be halting its operation against Israel from Lebanon.

Jibril reiterated his statement that his front possesses military aircraft and pilots prepared to launch suicide air attacks against the major Israeli towns and positions. He said that the Zionist state has suspended the use of its aircraft in attacking the Palestinians in Lebanon since this threat.

He said: "It is no secret that progressive Arab regimes have declared their readiness to let us use their territory, directly or indirectly, for such flights." He added that as if "by magic the enemy stopped using its air force because he has realized before anyone else that the use of the air force is not restricted to him alone."

Jibril warned Israel against continuing heavy artillery shelling of the towns and villages of south Lebanon. He said: "We have deterrent weapons to stop the enemy and his agent, the commander of the rightwing militia in south Lebanon, Sa-d Haddad, from shelling the villages and concentration in the south."

He said: "We have completed training and have deployed these weapons in their positions and it is now illogical for us to stand by and watch Sur, Sayda, An Nabatiyah, or the camps or the villages being shelled and it is our aim in all this to protect our people and kinsfolk in the south of Lebanon." He added: "The artillery is bound to abandon the battle the way the air force abandoned it before."

BAHRAIN

EXTRAORDINARY CABINET MEETING DISCUSSES OIL INDUSTRY

GF181225 Manama Dorestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] This morning at Government House, his excellency the prime minister, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, presided over an extraordinary Cabinet meeting. Following the meeting, the minister of state for Cabinet affairs said the Cabinet discussed the prospects and future of the oil industry in Bahrain in the light of a memorandum by the Ministry of Development and Industry and decided on setting up a petroleum council under the chairmanship of the prime minister.

KUWAIT

KUWAIT TO ATTEND ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

LD131234 Kuwait KUNA in English 1111 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 13 (KUNA)--Kuwait has expressed readiness to attend the proposed emergency conference of Islamic foreign ministers to be held in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, early next month. According to AL-QABAS newspaper, official Kuwaiti sources said that Kuwait supports any meetings at any level, as long as it is in the interest of the Arab and Islamic nation and its fateful causes.

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference has extended invitations to the Arab and Islamic countries to attend the conference initiated by the Palestine Liberation Organisation to discuss the Israeli suppression and attacks on Palestinians in the occupied territories.

The conference will consider launching a wide campaign to expose the Israeli atrocities before the world public opinion following the recent assassination attempt against three West Bank mayors. Two mayors, Bassam Shaka' of Nabulus and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, were crippled in booby trap explosions in their cars set up by a terrorist Jewish group.

PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH MARGARET THATCHER

LD141200 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] In reply to a question from a radio and television correspondent about the nature of his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher last Wednesday on the eve of the EEC summit and with British officials during his private visit to London, Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah said that the talks dealt with the current situation in the Middle East generally and the Palestine question in particular, in addition to a general review of bilateral relations.

During the talks, he explained that the traditional ties and common interests between Europe and the Arab world require more effective action from the European states in the process of peace for the Middle East and in the realization of a comprehensive and just settlement to the Palestine question, which is the essence of the conflict in the region. He also explained that the Palestine question was not one of refugees but was fundamentally a question of the Palestinian people's lawful rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on their land. Any permanent settlement must spring from the recognition of these rights, the participation and satisfaction of the Palestinian people led by the PLO, and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah gave special emphasis during the talks to the importance of Jerusalem to the Arabs and Muslims, the necessity of having it revert to Arab sovereignty and the illegality of any change in the status of the holy city and the rest of the Arab territories. He also stressed the need to put an end to the continued expansion of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and Israel's inhuman measures against the Palestinian people.

On Kuwait's attitude toward the principles contained in the declaration of the EEC summit on the Palestine question, he said that Kuwait would endorse what was agreeable to the Palestine people as represented by the PLO in their efforts to regain their lawful rights and occupied land.

QATAR

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON EC VENICE DECLARATION

JN141151 Doha QNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Doha, 14 June--Gulf newspapers today criticized the EEC statement on the Middle East. Some newspapers described it as an insipid political statement while others compared it to the case of a camel which, after a painful labor, gave birth to a mouse.

The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH said that Europe had not submitted an initiative to settle the Middle East issue as the Arabs had expected but had issued an insipid political statement that contained no practical proposals on achieving a just solution to the Palestinian issue. The statement contained only kind words that can have no effect and does not clarify the European stand on the current process of the complete Judaization of the holy city.

The paper explained that by submitting to U.S. pressures, Western Europe has not entered the arena of the Palestinian cause with all the potential it possesses. The paper stressed that the Arabs' only course is to increase their pressure on Europe to have it become free from U.S. and Zionist pressures, because European interests vis-a-vis the Arabs are numerous, very important and highly sensitive.

DECISIONS OF WEEKLY CABINET MEETING REPORTED

GF181140 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The amir, Shaykh Khalifa ibn Hamad Al Thani, presided over the ordinary weekly Cabinet meeting at Ad-Dawhah Palace today. The Cabinet made the following decisions:

1. Approval of a bill to establish a center for Qatari documents. The bill will be referred to the consultative council.

2. Approval of Qatar's membership in the Arab regional branch of the international documentation council and the branch's regulations.

3. Approval of the draft cooperation agreement between the state of Qatar and UNESCO. The education minister has been delegated to sign this agreement.

4. Approval of the payment of Qatar's share of the budget for the Afro-Asian consultative legal committee.

5. Approval in principle to establish a new shareholding fishing company and transfer the assets and property of the liquidated Qatari national fishing company, the fishing vessel Ghazal and the coldstores affiliated with it to the new company.

6. Approval of a bill to amend some of the provisions of law No 21 of 1972 regarding the unification and specification of weights and measures.

7. Approval of allowing Qatari female employees to retain their single social allowance following marriage and to retain their married social allowance if both spouses are government employees.

8. Approval of a bill on some measures regulating the employment of graduates of the two education colleges as teachers. These measures include:
A. Granting Qatari students in the two education colleges double the monthly allowances granted to Qatari students registered in other university departments. Thus, the allowances will be as follows: 1,200 riyals for first year students; 1350 riyals for second year students; 1500 riyals for third year students; and 1650 riyals for fourth year students.
B. Doubling the inducement allowances for Qatari staff members, directors and their assistants, supervisors, social experts and instructors and assistant instructors in schools, institutes and the Education Ministry's vocational training so it will amount to 40 percent--instead of 20 percent--of their base salary.

9. Participation in a number of Arab and international conferences, meetings and educational seminars.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID LEAVES FOR VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

LD140938 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0845 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Riyadh--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left Riyadh at 1115 today for Geneva on his way to Bonn to pay an official visit at the invitation of FRG President Karl Carstens. He was seen off at the airport by Regent and Crown Prince Fadh ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy premier, national guard commander Prince Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and a number of princes, ministers and leading personalities.

Fahd To Rule Temporarily

LD131617 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1525 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Summary] Riyadh--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has entrusted His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, from tomorrow, Saturday, 14 June, with the task of looking after the well-being of the people and running the affairs of state during his majesty's absence abroad.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON POLICY, FRG RELATIONS

LD140912 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0725 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, stated that the visit of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Federal Germany, which begins on Monday, will help develop relations between the two friendly countries in the common interest of both countries.

In a statement to AL-JAZIRAH published today, his royal highness dealt with arming the Saudi armed forces. He said that the kingdom's policy is based on the diversification of weapons sources and the armed forces being equipped with the most modern and most effective arms from friendly countries.

He said that the kingdom has received many offers of helicopters from a number of French and American companies, and these are under study. Regarding the French (?S1)-10 missiles, an advanced form of the Crotale missile, a quantity has been supplied to the air force under the terms of a previous agreement with France.

Regarding the formation of the new Arab authority for military industrialization, Prince Sultan said that contacts are still being made between the kingdom and the sister Arab Gulf countries which shared in the previous authority. He said that when contacts are completed an announcement will be made about the new authority. He stressed the kingdom welcomes any Arab state wishing to join the new authority following its establishment. He said that the Arab authority for industrialization is being formed to strengthen Arab military capability and to gradually end the need for the import of weapons from abroad.

The defense and aviation minister mentioned that the technical executory agreement with France for strengthening the coastal defences of the kingdom, is expected to be signed next month in accordance with the already-signed outline agreements. He said that technical experts are at present working to complete the technical systems upon which the project will be set up.

Prince Sultan denied that the kingdom had considered obtaining American F-14 aircraft. He said that the kingdom will be obtaining the more advanced and more effective F-15 which will arrive in the kingdom by the beginning of next year.

He also mentioned that the kingdom has granted permission for the Concorde aircraft to pass through its air space providing no inconvenience is inflicted on villages and areas over which it passes. He said those responsible have planned to reduce the aircraft's noise by cutting back its speed. He stressed that the kingdom will allow the aircraft to fly over its territory only if specific conditions are met.

The defense and aviation minister said that special studies regarding the staff college have been completed and the college will be opened in the next few months for all groups of naval, air and land forces.

Comments on FRG Talks

LD172224 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Talks were held in the FRG at 1900 today between the Saudi side, headed by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and the German side, headed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Present on the Saudi side were his royal highness the defense and aviation minister, Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Dr Rashad Far'wan, his majesty's personal adviser; Shaykh Muhammad Anwaytar, head of the royal court; Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, finance and economy minister; Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, minister of industry and electricity; Shaykh Abdullah Ali Rida, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Shaykh Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim, the kingdom's ambassador to Bonn; and Shaykh Ma'mun Khayri al-Qabbani, head of the Western Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

On the German side were Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Finance Minister Hans Matthoffer and Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt described the talks as excellent and said that they were marked by mutual understanding. He said that there has been great understanding between the kingdom and Germany for many years. Schmidt added that in many cases the FRG views the situation in the world in the same way as the kingdom views it. He expressed optimism regarding the success of his majesty's visit.

Regarding the Middle East issue, Schmidt said that the Saudi officials had explained their viewpoint in this respect and that the resolutions of the Venice conference had been discussed.

His royal highness the defense and aviation minister, Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, stressed that his majesty's visit had the political significance of serving both Islam and Arabism. He added that his majesty's discussions with Chancellor Schmidt not only concerned the kingdom, but also concerned the interests and the prestige of the Islamic nation.

Referring to the Palestinian issue, his royal highness said: It is the duty of his majesty's government to adopt an attitude of positive responsibility toward justice on this issue in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council, which gave the Arabs the right to restore their usurped homeland, which gave our Palestinian brothers the right to live in peace in their country, and which stated that holy Jerusalem should return to the position it was in before the 1967 war. Jerusalem, he said, will not be restored by statements and words, but would be restored first by going back to the Koran and tradition, and then by real Arab solidarity regarding the aim and program.

His royal highness explained that the talks also dealt with the situation in Afghanistan, adding that the kingdom's attitude was known and is as was declared at the conference of the Muslim countries' foreign ministers.

Regarding the recent Venice conference, he said that the kingdom was not the only responsible one in the Arab world which evaluated what the European countries agreed upon. But we say that the Arab world has more rights than those set forth in the Venice statement, he said. He explained that the conference was a positive step. For the first time, nine not inconsiderable states in Europe had met and made a pronouncement independent of the two superpowers.

Replying to a question about setting up an Islamic center in Bonn, his royal highness said that the kingdom always leads and supports Islamic and cultural centers everywhere and at all times.

His royal highness stressed the positive spirit which prevailed at the talks between the Saudi and German sides, adding that these talks will be beneficial to both peoples in the technical and technological fields. The kingdom, he added, seeks to benefit from the skills and technology in Germany in connection with the factors in the kingdom's Third 5-Year Plan so as to push forward the wheel of progress in the kingdom.

ISLAMIC CONGRESS SECRETARY GENERAL CHATTI INTERVIEWED

LD181013 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Riyadh, 18 June--Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti has stated that the tripartite committee formed by the 11th Islamic foreign ministers' conference to deal with the Afghan crisis will be meeting on 22 July in one of the European capitals.

In a statement to the Saudi paper AR-RIYADH, published today, Chatti said that invitations have already been sent out for a meeting to discuss the solution of the crisis.

The committee, which consists of the foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan in addition to the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, held its first meeting in Tehran recently.

Chatti again attacked the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and said that when a superpower intervenes militarily in the affairs of a small country it does so to attain private ends.

Chatti affirmed that the Islamic countries will never condone such an intervention, nor will they accept the continued presence of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. He added: We are working hard to bring about the restoration of freedom to Afghanistan from this foreign interference. Chatti added that the obstacles and difficulties we are facing will not divert us from our course, for we are fully determined to march forward in our efforts to achieve our objective of restoring Afghanistan to what it was before--an independent, Muslim, nonaligned country. Mr Habib Chatti added that the committee discussed at its first meeting in Tehran the Afghan crisis in all its aspects. It was decided at that meeting to make contacts with all parties.

Mr Chatti denied reports that the Soviet Union has declined to receive the committee. He said: This is not true, since I have not asked them to receive the committee; we have not yet reached the stage of contacting the Soviet Union. I did not know that it is possible to have a refusal when there has been no request--odd.

Mr Chatti added that his recent talks and meetings with his royal highness, Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, dealt with all issues that concern relations between the Islamic Conference Organization and the kingdom, first and foremost the Palestinian issue and PLO's request to convene an emergency conference of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the enemy's decisions on Jerusalem and also the frequent enemy attacks which seek to liquidate senior Palestinians. The talks also dealt with the Afghan issue and the efforts we have made so as to resolve this problem, as well as the coming Muslim summit and the extraordinary UN General Assembly session starting 22 July on the Palestine question, and the European countries' attitude toward Muslim and Arab issues.

Mr Chatti stressed that the Islamic Conference Organization and the Arab League are playing an integral role in serving Arab and Muslim causes. Replying to a question about how close the viewpoints of the organization and the league are, Mr Chatti expressed the belief that there is no disagreement between the organization and the league, for one basic reason: the effort to consolidate Arab and Islamic solidarity. He said that the Arab and Muslim nations complement each other and there is nothing to make them [words indistinct].

Regarding steps taken by the organization over the Zionist attack on the mayors of the West Bank, Chatti said: We tried to convene the Security Council and we were anxious for it to adopt a resolution condemning Israel. We also requested the International Red Cross and the Human Rights Commission to investigate what is taking place on the West Bank. Chatti stressed that Israel's attacks on West Bank mayors is part of a big plan which will continue and which seeks to create an atmosphere of terror among the Arabs so as to expel them and force them to emigrate.

UAE

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SOUTH KOREA

JN180836 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 June--The United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Korea have decided to establish diplomatic relations between them on the ambassadorial level as of today. A UAE Foreign Ministry statement said that this decision comes out of the two countries' desire to consolidate friendship relations and to develop cooperation between the UAE and South Korea.

AFGHAN ISLAMIC ALLIANCE TO OPEN OFFICE IN ABU DHABI

JN180953 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 June--The UAE Ministry of Justice, Islamic and Awqaf Affairs has decided to open an office in Abu Dhabi for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan. The office's aim will be to collect donations for the Afghan mojahedin in order to help them teach their sons, who are residing in Pakistan.

The ministry is currently discussing with competent quarters the subject of the Afghan workers who are residing in the UAE without passports due to the current situation in Afghanistan. It is studying with them the possibility of accepting those workers' identity cards which are issued by the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan.

PDRY ENVOY DEPARTS AFTER CONVEYING MESSAGE

JN181857 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1750 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 18 June--'Abd al-Qadir Bajmal, under secretary of the PDRY Planning Ministry and envoy of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, left here this afternoon following a visit of several days to the UAE. While here, Bajmal conveyed a message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from his Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council presidium. The message dealt with bilateral relations and issues of the common interest.

PDRY

PDRY RECEIVES R36 MILLION LOAN FROM USSR FOR OIL PROSPECTING

LD172126 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Abduh Rajih, director of the department of oil exploration, has announced that our country has acquired a loan from the USSR of R36 million for the purpose of completing oil exploration surveys.

He told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY that the loan was one of the fruits of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's recent visit to the USSR. Brother Muhammad Abduh Rajih explained that the protocol he had signed on 15 June with Comrade (Jibra Lelanz), chief of the oil prospecting experts in the Soviet ministry of geology, provided for the organization of exploration work and the completion of additional exploratory surveys in the northern province of Hadramawt up to the advanced stage of exploration, which is drilling.

Referring to the expansion of oil exploration surveys, Brother Muhammad Abduh Rajih said that a central laboratory would be built with Soviet cooperation to analyze samples produced in the course of oil and mineral exploration.

On the training and qualifying of cadres, Brother Muhammad Abduh Rajih confirmed that agreement had been reached with the Soviet Ministry of Geology and the Soviet oil authority on drawing up a program for specialized field and applied training over the next 5 years.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES BORDER SITUATION, ARMAMENT

NC190848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 Jun--Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi has outlined that the state of emergency declared in the western border area was to secure Egypt against any sabotage attempt and to bring a security to the people in this area in order to prevent a recurrence of the sabotage attempts to which Egyptian citizens were previously subjected. He said that after the armed forces assumed control over this area, almost all such attempts have been foiled.

In an interview published in the Egyptian newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH today, Lieutenant General Badawi said that the presence of the U.S. Phantom squadron in Egypt was for the purpose of conducting joint training exercises on tactics and operations between Egyptian and American pilots. He said that the squadron consists of 12 planes and its presence is for a specific period of time--not exceeding 90 days. He added that the squadron's presence will not affect the balance of power in the area.

Discussing the armament of the Egyptian Armed Forces, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi said that some arms were being developed by the Egyptian industrialization authority, including the war industries. They will manufacture fighter planes, helicopters, guns and rockets in addition to the local production of ammunition.

Badawi said that Egypt overcame the problem of financing following the withdrawal of three Arab states--Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE--from the military industrialization organization. There were no other problems since all the trained workers, engineers and administrative officials were highly qualified Egyptians.

The defense minister added that Egypt is obtaining arms from the United States and seven Western and Eastern states in order to diversify the sources of arms after the experience which Egypt had with the Soviet Union so that no state will influence Egypt's policy, and so that Egypt's decisions will stem from its own independent will.

Concerning the Soviet arms which Egypt possesses, the defense minister said that Egypt overcame the problem concerning the embargo of spare parts by manufacturing them locally in the Egyptian war industries or in cooperation with some Western states. He stressed that the quality of some spare parts manufactured locally was higher than the Soviet spare parts. He also affirmed that Egypt will continue to overcome these difficulties and maintain the Eastern arms for a long time to come.

Badawi also stressed that by virtue of its positions, Egypt has other commitments under the joint defense agreements with the Arab states should they be threatened. This is in addition to the African states to assist them against any great power domination.

AKHIR SA'AH OUTLINES SOVIET PLAN FOR SAN'A'

NC161020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jun--Today, the weekly magazine AKHIR SA'AH reports that large quantities of arms and many Soviet experts arrived in San'a' recently in accordance with a Soviet plan--backed by Aden-- to bring San'a' into Moscow's orbit and to tighten the blockade in the south of the Arabian Peninsula around the oil wells.

Quoting special dispatches from northern Yemen, the magazine says that the plan is based on the main points: 1) to dispatch large quantities of Soviet arms, including planes and tanks, to meet the requests of Yemeni President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salim and to strengthen the Soviet presence by increasing the number of military experts sent by Moscow along with the arms consignments; 2) to encourage rapprochement between northern and southern Yemen within the framework of bringing about unity between the two countries, so that the pro-Moscow Aden rulers will be in actual control while Col 'Ali Salih will be a provisional facade of the united Yemeni state until the Soviet domination is stabilized. The magazine says that the visit of Aden's chairman, 'Ali Nasir, to San'a' and his talks with 'Ali Salih to speed up the unity steps were within the framework of this plan.

AFGHAN REBEL ALLIANCE DELEGATION TO VISIT CAIRO FOR TALKS

NC190858 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 19 June--A delegation representing Afghan rebels will arrive in Cairo shortly for talks connected with the military support for the strugglers there. In a statement published in the Egyptian newspaper AL-AKHBAR today, Shardar Watan, a member of the Islamic Revolution Movement Organization, who is currently visiting Cairo, said that the delegation is composed of representatives of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, which includes five major Islamic organizations, led by 'Abd ar-Rasul Sayyaf, as part of a tour to several Arab and Islamic capitals.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RECEIVES ISRAELI TV REPRESENTATIVE

NC181528 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Alexandria, 18 June--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received Anis Mansur, chief editor of OCTOBER magazine, who was accompanied by a representative of the Hebrew and Arabic sections of Israeli television.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN CAIRO 18 JUNE

NC181250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 18 June--Ion Coman, member of the Politburo of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the party Central Committee, has expressed the appreciation of his country's president and people to President Anwar as-Sadat and the friendly Egyptian people. Coman has reaffirmed his country's support for the peace efforts President Anwar as-Sadat is undertaking for establishing peace in the Middle East. This was stated at a meeting held today between People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib and Ion Coman and the delegation accompanying him. Coman also expressed his country's readiness to positively participate in implementing the Egyptian national projects. He also expressed the Romanian president's desire to contribute toward the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Dr Sufi Abu Talib praised the Romanian president's contributions to Egypt and to the question of peace in the Middle East. He also praised the role which the Romanian president was carrying out with President as-Sadat and Indira Gandhi in the nonaligned movement following the divisions which emerged at the Havana conference. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Deputy Speaker Muhammad Rashwan, chairman of the Egyptian-Romanian Friendship Society Sayyid Zaki and Romanian Ambassador in Cairo (Daniel Janie). The Romanian ambassador said that during the meeting they reviewed the most important international questions. He also said that preparations were underway to establish joint Egyptian-Romanian companies for agriculture, animal resources and poultry.

REPORTAGE ON ANTIREGIME OPERATIONS IN IRAN

INA Report

JN121222 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 12 June--The Iranian opposition has escalated its operations against the installations and personnel of the racist Iranian regime in various parts of Iran during the past 3 weeks. Reports coming here say that on 24 May, opposition elements in the city of Naqadeh planted two explosive charges in the city's police station and headquarters of the Khomeyni guards. The detonation of these explosive charges led to the deaths of five Khomeyni guard personnel and the wounding of others.

On the following day, a timed bomb was detonated near the police station in the square of (Hawari Mawlawi) in Tehran, which led to the deaths of three police personnel and the wounding of several others. These reports add that on 1 June, another mine exploded under a military vehicle, which was carrying eight elements of the Khomeyni guards to the castle of Joveyn Rud-e in the region of Baba Khaneh. The vehicle was destroyed and those in it were killed.

The explosion of a third mine of the Paveh (Banekan) road destroyed a tank, killing its occupants. The Tehran and Kermanshah radios admitted the incident.

The reports say that on 2 June, an armed group of Kurds attacked the post of (Balatav), killing 10 of its guards. The reports say that two Khomeyni guard personnel were killed when a mine exploded under a car carrying them in the region of (Wani Ser), while four of the Khomeyni guards were killed in a border post belonging to the city of (Pamerah) when a mine exploded under their car.

On 2 June, the city of Kermanshah witnessed a big explosion in its municipal building. The building was destroyed, three people were killed and a large number of others were injured. The reports pointed out that on 3 June, about 700 opposition members attacked the city of (Banikan), thus managing to kill 50 of the regime's collaborators, wounding more than 300 others and inflicting large material damages to the city's installations. The reports add that these opposition members also attacked another group in the city of Kermanshah, destroying part of the radio and television building and the police station in the city and seizing transport vehicles and 10 jeeps.

4-10 June Operations

JN131320 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran--The Iranian opposition has escalated its heroic operations against the agent Persian regime's individuals and installations in various parts of Iran. On 4 June 1980, opposition elements were able to plant an antitank mine and two explosive charges under the (As-Sayl) bridge, which connects (Al-Jirayah), (Ar-Rufayi') and (Al-Huwayzah). The explosion of these charges caused the complete destruction of the bridge.

On 7 June 1980, a timed explosive charge went off under two oil pipelines in the (Hilwah) region in Ahvaz. Fire broke out and the pumping of oil stopped. The Dawayrij bridge was also destroyed, when three mines planted by opposition elements on 8 June 1980 went off.

In the city of Ahvaz, a bomb went off in Khomeyni square, causing injury to six racist Persians. On 10 June 1980, opposition elements planted an explosive charge in the commandant's office of Khafajiyeh [Susangerd]. The explosion shattered the office's windows and injured a number of racists.

Arabistan Youth Operations

JN161820 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The Arabistan youth are still carrying out operations against the installations and institutions of the racist Persian regime in reply to the inhuman practices which this regime is carrying out against the Iranian peoples.

Last Monday, a group of Arabistan youth planted a timed explosive charge at the (Shahr) gas station, whose detonation caused the entire station to explode and to break out in fire. Last Thursday, another group planted a timed explosive charge at a gas station in the region of [name indistinct]. The detonation of this charge caused the station to explode and a fire to break out.

Last Friday, a group of Arabistan youth planted a timed explosive charge under the oil pipeline linking (?Ahvaz) and Dezful. The detonation of this charge destroyed the pipeline. Reports reaching Paris state that last Thursday, the citizens of the city of Al-Muhammarah [Khoramshahr] staged demonstrations in protest against the visit of the murderer Khalkhali to the city, which led to about 50 people, most of them racist Persians, being killed and injured.

Another group of Arabistan youths planted a timed explosive charge in two restaurants frequented by Persian followers of Khomeyni in the cities of Al-Muhammarah and Abadan. The resulting explosion killed and wounded several of the racist Persians, who were filled with fear and terror.

In another development, clashes occurred within the forces of the racist Khomeyni regime as a result of the Arabs demanding their legitimate rights. These clashes led to the martyrdom of six Arab soldiers, the deaths of 10 Persian soldiers and the arrest of 16 Arab soldiers, who were later imprisoned.

VOICE OF IRAQI KURDISTAN ON FIGHTING, IRAQI LOSSES

JN171847 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] In the past 2 months, from the beginning of April to the beginning of June, the peshmergas of our party, the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, have carried out scores of heroic operations in the areas of Zakhu, Al-'Amadiyah, Mirgah Sur, Choman, Shaqlawah, Rawanduz, Hawraman, Darbandikhan, Sayyid Sadiq and Shanaqin.

In these battles, the enemy suffered the following losses: 505 killed and 746 others were wounded; 54 gun emplacements and government police stations and buildings were destroyed; and 4 heavy guns and 22 command cars were also destroyed. Our losses in this period were 25 hero martyrs and 31 wounded. Four of our martyrs were peshmerga officials. One of the most important heroic operations during this period was the detonation of the oil pipelines in Khanaqin.

In this period, the peshmergas seized the following: 2 (Grinof) guns with 3,600 bullets; 6 Kalashnikov guns with more than 21 cases of ammunition; 1 pistol; 1 100-mm gun with 40 shells; 2 binoculars and 42 handgrenades.

Also in this period, our peshmergas captured one officer and kidnapped two Egyptian engineers. Two soldiers armed with Kalashnikov guns and 10 armed men equipped with RPG's joined the ranks of the revolution.

ROUNDUP OF BAGHDAD BROADCASTS IN PERSIAN 11-14, 17 JUNE

NC171500 [Editorial Report] Talks and commentaries during the above-mentioned period discuss the chaotic domestic situation in Iran in general, with special emphasis of difficulties in all aspects of Iranian life. Other topics discussed include: The Iranian regime's links with the United States and Bani-Sadr's rejection of an open trial for the hostages, saying that an explanation should be given of how these remarks by Bani-Sadr were made simultaneously with remarks by a high-ranking U.S. official who said that the United States can now guard over oil routes; the conflicts within the Iranian leadership and the war in Kordestan.

The press review quoting articles and editorials appearing in ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYA is largely on the conflict within the Iranian leadership. On 12 June, ATH-THAWRAH discusses how Khomeyni's regime helps the Amal movement in Lebanon.

The letters during this period are almost all identical in content, being general compla plaints about the chaotic situation. On 11 June, a listener from Qom writes: "As a patriot I look forward to the day when Khomeyni and all the other criminals of the regime will be tried by a national court and will have to say why they have rolled in blood the Arabs, Kurds, Lors, Baluchis, Turks and Turkomens and why they have destroyed Iran." On the same day another letter says: "Even though I was tortured during the shah's regime, nevertheless that regime was far better than Khomeyni's."

On 12 June, a listener writes: "Since he came to Iran, Khomeyni has done nothing positive for us except say 'in the name of the Almighty.' But will our empty stomachs be filled if we say 'in the name of the Almighty?'"

On 14 June, a listener writes: "Like other Iranians, I allowed myself to be affected by fanaticism. I thought that Khomeyni was the deputy imam when he was in France. Now that he has come to Iran, I see that there is no one worse than him in the world, nor will anyone be found like him." Another listener writes to thank Radio Baghdad for its programs and says: "I don't know how to thank you because in Iran we have neither radio nor television. The radio and television programs in Iran have become shaykh shows."

On 17 June, a listener from Zabol writes: "The only thing that the construction crusade can make is babies--nothing else. Where do I begin? They have plundered our museums. What has happened to the objects in the palaces? Wherever you look you see a parasitic shaykh living in a palace. The nation gave martyrs so that these people coul rule. Throughout the demonstrations not one turbaned man was killed. May you, O mullahs, have a fate darker than that of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in hopes of the day when we see all these people's heads hanging from the gallows."

In thanking Radio Baghdad for its programs, a listener from a village in Torkamansahra writes: "When I first heard your programs I felt as though I had found a long-lost brother."

14 PERSONS REPORTEDLY EXECUTED IN IRAN 18 JUNE

JN181237 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran--The racist Persian regime carried out the death sentence today against 14 persons, including a woman, for opposing Khomeyni's regime. This was reported by news reports received from Tehran. The reports added that five of them were executed in the racist regime's prisons on the charge of stirring up riots.

With these executions the number of those executed by the butchers of the racist Persian rulers rises to 92 persons.

MINISTER CONFERS WITH GDR OFFICIAL ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

JN171232 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 June--Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, met here today with Hans Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of justice, and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, the two sides discussed their bilateral relations and ways of developing them in the interest of the two friendly peoples and countries. The GDR official arrived here on Thursday on a visit of several days to Iraq.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES AR-RAMADI PUBLIC RALLY

JN182044 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Speech delivered by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at a public rally in the city of Ar-Ramadi during his visit to the governorate of Al-Anbar on 18 June 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] Great people, just as the revolution has triumphed with your will throughout its past battles against imperialism and its agents, it will also triumph in its future battles with your will and determination, God willing.

Brothers, on 20 June, your revolution will reach a new phase in its democratic process. On that day, the people will elect their representatives to the National Assembly. Thus, your revolution will have presented a new model of democracy that is more advanced than any that have appeared so far in the Arab homeland.

Many of the citizens had thought that having taken over power following the great achievements of the 17 July revolution, the Ba'th Party would confine nominations for the elections to party members only. But the party has proven once again through practical measures that it is the son as well as the leader of the people. Also, notwithstanding the different nationalities, social strata and trends of the Iraqi people, the party has proven that it is truly capable of assuming the responsibility of leadership, because the party gave an equal chance to all Iraqis to nominate themselves, just as it did for regular party members.

Therefore, brothers, we consider all nominees for membership in the National Assembly as the sons of the revolution and the party, whether they are party members or not.

When we announced the National Assembly law and set the date for the elections, some independents said: We thought the elections would be postponed this year. When I asked them why they thought the party would postpone the elections, they replied: Some agents set off bombs in the Al-Mustansiriyah University and elsewhere in Iraq, so we thought the party would declare a state of emergency to deal with these agents.

We want to tell the people: This may be the agents' calculations, but the people's calculations are different. The people must have all the democracy, freedom and rights. We are ready to do everything to insure the safety of the people and to punish the agents severely. Thus, we cut the throats of the agents and gave democracy to its furthest limits to the people so that they can exercise their legitimate rights. We wanted to tell the whole world: The agents are few in number in Iraq. The noble people who created civilization are these Iraqis who we see in Al-Anbar, Al-'Imarah, Dhiqar, Al-Qadisiyah and Al-Hadhba' and everywhere else. They are the people who are carrying the banner of the revolution and marching forward.

Therefore, brothers, we are not promising that no bombs will be set off or bullets fired in Iraq. This is not important, because those hostile to your revolution abroad and those who want to take you back to the era of humiliation and bondage, will continue their attempts against your revolution and their attempts to find small hirelings to fire bullets here and there or to set bombs here and there, whether they are infiltrators from this or that Arab country or from that foreign country in the East. However, in all cases, we and the great Iraqi people will prove that the bomb explosions will not echo in the conscience of any honest Iraqi from Zakhu to Al-Khast.

Brothers, we are leading the march in your name and on the basis of principles which treat the people, with all their different nationalities, faiths, communities and creeds, as equals under the revolution. There is no difference between one Iraqi and another except in the degree of his devotion.

Therefore, the bombs that are set off here and there only reflect the spirit of small agents. But the bomb explosions in a very close Arab country, which is trying to strike up an alliance with Iranian agents, express the conscience and will of all the people. The bombs there may be hurled by a handful of struggler youths, but they represent the opinion of the majority against sectarianism and the suspect elements ruling that country. The will of our people in that country will triumph and the agents will be toppled forever.

Those wretched rulers are trying to strike an alliance with Khomeyni and other countries, some small and some big, against your revolution. But we tell them and all these small agents: You will not succeed in stopping the march of our great people, the people of July, the people of glories and heroisms.

With you, brothers, with you the people of glories and heroisms, we always feel that we are strong. With you and with God's help, we always feel that all the dangers surrounding your revolution are insignificant. They are too insignificant to affect your revolution. With you and through your resolve and God's help, our willpower will remain solid, our heads will be held high, our swords will remain unleashed against the intruders and agents and the banner of your great revolution will be raised sky-high so as to wave throughout the Arab homeland--for the sake of the poor in the Arab homeland, against injustice and subservience and for the sake of independence--unity and freedom.

If the small agents in some parts of the Arab homeland had known what it means for the ruler or leader to be part of the people, they would have realized the enormity of their crime in keeping away from the people.

Brothers, it is our right to be proud of you and of your great revolution, the July revolution. It is also our right to be proud of the glorious Arab revolution. May God bless you. I wish you great might, honor and progress for the sake of principles. Peace be upon you.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL--Baghdad, 14 June--Safa' Salih al-Falaki left Baghdad for Lisbon this morning to assume his duties as the first Iraqi resident ambassador to Portugal. [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Jun 80 JN]

AMBASSADORS TO MADAGASCAR, NIGERIA--Baghdad, 16 June--Ihsan al-Qassab left for Antananarivo this morning to assume his post as Iraq's first resident ambassador to Madagascar. Safa' Muhammad 'Ali left for Lagos to assume his post as Iraq's ambassador to Nigeria. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 16 Jun 80 JN]

COVERAGE OF KING HUSAYN'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Working Luncheon at State Department

JN190616 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn attended a working luncheon in the U.S. State Department last night hosted by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. The luncheon was attended by the members of the official delegation accompanying his majesty and senior U.S. State Department officials.

Following the working luncheon, His Majesty King Husayn expressed his deep satisfaction with the outcome of the talks. He explained that the fact that the talks were frank does not mean that they harmed relations between the United States and Jordan.

His majesty added: The discussions were very constructive. We achieved initial progress on certain issues. There is better understanding between us and we hope to reach satisfactory results at the appropriate time in regard to the cherished goals that we seek to achieve.

Final Round of Talks

JN181848 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The talks between His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. President Jimmy Carter were concluded tonight. Our correspondent Ibrahim Shahzada has sent us the following dispatch:

[Begin Shahzada videotape] The last round of official talks between the Jordanian side headed by His Majesty King Husayn and the American side headed by President Jimmy Carter was concluded at about 1830 Amman time tonight. The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, Royal Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir and the Jordanian ambassador in Washington.

They were attended on the American side by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, the U.S. President's adviser on national security affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs Harold Saunders and the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East Ambassador Sol Linowitz.

Following the meeting, the U.S. President said: The meetings were very useful. We discussed all matters concerning the Middle East and the international situation. We agreed on the objectives of establishing just peace in the area and also on the area's economic progress and stability for all peoples in the area.

The U.S. President said: The United States will continue its policy, although it is obvious to us that Jordan objects to the Camp David policy. We will try to bolster the means of cooperation and consultation between us in the future.

Following the meeting, His Majesty King Husayn thanked President Carter for inviting him to visit the United States. He said: This visit has given us the opportunity to consult and exchange viewpoints with each other and to strengthen the ties of friendship between our two peoples and countries.

His majesty said: We have made our position very clear that Jordan--government and people--is committed to the Palestinian people's full rights, including their right to determine their own destiny freely and completely on their national soil.

His majesty also said: We want just peace, achieving the future security of all peoples and acknowledging their rights. [end videotape]

AR-RA'Y on Results

JN190918 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 19 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AR-RA'Y says: The official talks between His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. President Carter, which were held over 2 consecutive days, ended yesterday. From the U.S. President's speech following the talks and His Majesty King Husayn's reply, we can see the following results:

1. The firmness of the Jordanian and Arab stand, which is committed to the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's full legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination of their national soil;

2. The U.S. administration's realization of this stand and President Carter's stated commitment to the achievement of this peace, which is represented by the recognition of the Palestinian people's full rights and the guarantee of the security and safety of the countries in the area;

3. President Carter's interpretation of the differences between the United States and Jordan on the issue as dealing with the method of achieving peace but not with its substance.

The paper adds: This outcome, with its three elements, makes one wonder whether the U.S. President's commitment to recognition of the Palestinian people's full rights means that a change has occurred in Washington's stand on these rights, since the expression "full rights" goes far beyond the concept of self-administration.

Furthermore, we can also wonder about the significance of President Carter's interpretation of the differences between Jordan and the United States as relating to the method and not to the final goal, and whether this interpretation means that there is a trend in Washington toward trimming to size the Israeli no's, which reject withdrawal, refuse to relinquish the establishment of settlements and deny the Palestinian people's legitimate right.

The answer to these questions will be revealed through future U.S. practices. The basic question is: How long will Washington continue with the Camp David process, particularly since events have proved the sterility of this process as a method of establishing just and comprehensive peace in the area?

U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETS PRESIDENT SARKIS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC181157 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] This morning, President Ilyas Sarkis met with U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean for 90 minutes. Later, the ambassador said that he acquainted President Sarkis with the results of the contacts he had in the United States with the legislative and executive authorities. He added: After my visit, I am fully convinced that the new secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Mr Vance, with regard to Lebanon. The U.S. policy toward Lebanon continues to be positive and constructive. I cite the following examples: 1) The restrictions which the U.S. Department of State imposed, about 7 months ago, on American citizens' travel to 11 Middle East countries has now been lifted. 2) Next week, a committee will arrive in Beirut to inspect the new American Embassy building which was abandoned 4 years ago.

We have been represented in Lebanon since 1850; that is, for 130 years. The time has come to reflect upon this representation. As the committee inspects the building we will be thinking about the future of Lebanon up to the year 2000. 3) I have obtained authority to conclude an agreement, aimed at investing capital along with the Lebanese Government, similar to the agreements signed with Syria and Jordan during the last 5 years. I believe that it is time that a similar agreement be signed with Lebanon. The American ambassador added: We also discussed assistance to the Lebanese Army and other humanitarian, economic and technological aid. Responding to a question on how he views the political situation in Lebanon, he said: I believe that certain problems can be solved easier than others. I would like to record my satisfaction with the renewal of the mandate of the UN emergency forces in southern Lebanon until December, which is a new development.

PRIME MINISTER CONDEMNS ARMED CLASHES IN BEIRUT

NC190700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Commenting on the security situation in Beirut during the last 2 days, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said: The recent deterioration in the security situation in the capital causes much anxiety and sadness. These armed gangs, which allow themselves to tamper with the lives and safety of peaceful people, spread fear among the citizens by their transgressions and stupid actions which are undertaken for the most trivial reasons. By undertaking these stupid actions they are condemning themselves. Prime Minister al-Huss added: The people are tired of these groups and resent their actions. If, due to the circumstances, the authority has been unable to bring relief to the people from these groups, this will only increase our determination to adhere to the course leading to consolidating the state's authority everywhere, so that no hand will remain above that of the legal authority and its forces.

LIBYAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MEMBER KILLED IN SOUTH

NC141538 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent has learned that the Palestinian resistance is apprehensive of Israeli operations against Palestinian leaders in Lebanon. Yasir 'Arafat has asked resistance leaders in Beirut to change their places of residence after he had received information about Israeli attempts to assassinate them. Arab diplomatic sources have disclosed to Voice of Lebanon that a member of the Libyan Revolutionary Committee has been killed in the south, some 20 kilometers from the township of Tyre. The sources add that the Libyan secretly arrived in the Lebanese capital two weeks ago.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN ISSUE

JN181707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] A responsible source in the Foreign Ministry has stated the following: The Syrian Arab Republic has previously warned that having signed the documents of capitulation and treason in Camp David and in Washington, the As-Sadat regime has moved to the hostile camp against the Arab nation. So here is As-Sadat now carrying out the role entrusted to him by the Camp David partners. He has ordered the Egyptian Army to play the role of a policeman for U.S. imperialism, Zionism and Israel.

This dangerous role played by the Egyptian ruler in the Arab world and the African Continent constitutes a new escalation of the serious situation in the Middle East, a situation resulting from the explosive tension created by the Camp David policy, especially since this new link in the plot implemented by the Egyptian ruler is associated with another link, which is the Egyptian regime's action in using the American Air Force and granting various military facilities to the United States on Egyptian Arab territory.

The Syrian Arab Republic, while strongly condemning this hostile move against the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and declaring its support for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in repulsing any aggression against it, is confident that the Egyptian Arab army, which has made great sacrifices for the sake of the causes of the Egyptian people and Arab nation, cannot possibly be a tool for achieving the objectives of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and Israel.

The Syrian Arab Republic would like to point once again to the gravity of the policy followed by the Egyptian ruler in implementing the policy of the Camp David partners. Syria urges the fraternal Egyptian people and their brave army to put an end to this regime, which has become the source of news threatening the security and interests of not only the Egyptian people, but also the entire Arab nation.

DEPUTY PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

JN181514 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has granted a comprehensive interview to the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR, which he began with a discussion of national accord in Lebanon. Khaddam said: The primary aims of achieving national accord in Lebanon are entrenching legitimacy, bolstering national unity in the country, ending appearances of discord in the Lebanese arena--appearances which are exhausting and fragmenting the state--and reestablishing the state as an entity and control over the state.

The second aim is a pan-Arab one pertaining to confrontation with Israel and the need to proceed toward such confrontation. Indeed, if there is a national factor affecting Lebanese national unity and if there is a pan-Arab factor affecting this very unity, is the stand on Israel.

Khaddam added: What has been proposed by President Sarkis is considered a sound base and a common denominator, which would prove useful as a key and base for adhering to the march of peace.

In answer to a question, Khaddam said: Our viewpoint now is still similar to that announced under various circumstances in the past; namely, that there must be a political government in Lebanon, one which will contain the disputing sides. This will be in the interest of Lebanon and of the Arab nation, since Lebanon is a part of this nation.

Khaddam pointed out that there are two formulas for work in Lebanon. He added: The first formula would be for the state to proceed toward adopting a decision, laying down a working program and imposing this program on everyone through using the powers available. This is a solution and a way.

The second way would be for the disputing sides to come under the state's authority and lay down a program and work to implement such a program. Indeed, each solution has its advantages and disadvantages and cannot be adopted without taking into consideration existing circumstances.

Concerning some Lebanese sides which are dealing with Israel, Khaddam said: If this issue is ended and a clear and practical procedure is adopted to this effect, I do not believe that there will remain any serious objections among the parties concerned, particularly if there is a true desire for achieving accord.

Khaddam affirmed that it is demanded that this cooperation be ended in all its forms and a strict stand on it adopted. Khaddam added: As for how this should take place, this issue can be discussed with President Sarkis, since he is leading the march of accord and those parties directly concerned with the issue of accord.

In answer to a question on the European statement, Khaddam said: This statement has not changed anything in the realities, and since such a statement is not accepted by Syria, acceptance of rejection by others is immaterial.

Khaddam added: What was demanded from the initiative was the separation of the Syrian stand from the general Arab stand.

In answer to a question on Syria's stand on the Arab and international level, Khaddam said: There is a trend to bargain over the European initiative and thus attempt to reach a rapproachement with the Egyptian regime. However, the Steadfastness Front forms another trend, which is clashing with the first trend, and Syria is a founding member of this trend.

In answer to the question on the possibility of a clash with those approaching the United States via Europe, Khaddam said: We support the achievement of Arab solidarity and the rallying of all potentials in the pan-Arab arena. Khaddam affirmed that the Arab nation must respond to the requirements of the new stage which will be imposed on the Arab nation, since the United States, Israel and As-Sadat have imposed a new stage.

Khaddam added that the Arab working formulas must prove suitable for achieving liberation, regaining the Palestinian people's rights and stopping the U.S. onslaught in the region.

Khaddam said: What is needed now is an Arab decision and a strategic military balance between Syria alone and Israel, not between the Arabs and Israel. This is a central issue for us. Therefore, we say that the formula we will propose and the policy we will pursue in the future will stem from this issue. Those who join us and add their resources to ours in the confrontation will be with us and against Israel. We will strive to make every Arab support us.

Khaddam continued: Our efforts in the past were mainly directed at the Arab governments. We did not deal with or appeal to the Arab peoples. We will now rectify this policy and address ourselves to the Arab peoples. We must see that the Arab masses take the initiative and play their role in leading and steering Arab action on the pan-Arab level. In other words, the masses will direct the conflict with Israel.

Khaddam added; The strategic balance with Israel is the central issue. We will try to insure such a balance by any means and under any kind of pressure because we cannot, with our present resources, face the mean American-Israeli-As-Sadat alliance; that is, the alliance of Carter, Begin and As-Sadat. We must strive to achieve this strategic balance so as to be able to remain steadfast.

Khaddam continued: Regarding the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, I must say that it has already taken several steps to achieve its objectives. I would also like to point out that our brothers in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are under strong pressure, mainly due to the open preparations made by the As-Sadat regime to attack Libya. I hardly need to stress that we will stand by Libya and strengthen its capabilities in facing any possible aggression. The battle here and there is one. We will not allow As-Sadat and his allies to achieve their designs here or there.

Regarding the internal changes in Syria, Khaddam said: We are proceeding toward strengthening the role of the national front, the progressive line in the country and the forces which have true interest in the revolution; namely, the workers and peasants. We will exert every effort to build a national economy which, within a specific period of time, can guarantee the requirements of defense and the essential needs of the citizen. The leadership is currently working toward this end.

Khaddam said: We are strengthening the public sector so that it can play a leading role in the national economy. We will eliminate the parasites and any loopholes in the national economy in general and the public sector in particular.

Regarding the internal situation in the country, Khaddam spoke about the reactionary-Zionist-American plot to foil and undermine the country's steadfastness. He said: The plot aims at placing us before one of two choices: Either we follow the Camp David line and thus overcome all hardships, and all states would then rest in peace; or we continue the current policy, in which case the pressure will continue and attempts will be made to strike at Syria, which is the main obstacle to the Camp David line. Syria's yes or no are the ones that count in the region.

MOSCOW REPORTEDLY TO GIVE SYRIA ARMS WORTH $3 BILLION

LD111539 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 10 Jun 80 pp 1, 11

[AL-WATAN dispatch: "Arms Worth $3 Billion From Moscow to Damascus"]

[Excerpt] Damascus--The Soviet Union is to give Syria $3 billion worth of arms free of charge. This is in addition to its decision to write off 80 percent of Damascus' debts to Moscow and to have the remainder settled by installments over long periods without interest.

Informed sources in Damascus have told AL-WATAN that that is the result of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's recent visit to Moscow.

ALGERIA

PARTY CONGRESS SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON FIRST DAY SESSION

LD161308 Algiers APS in English 1110 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Algiers, 16/6/80, APS--Mr Abdelmadjid Allahoum, FLN CC member, minister of tourism and spokesman of the party congress now being held in Algiers briefed yesterday the national and international press on the congress' first day of work.

Mr Allahoum recalled the opening of the session and the speech delivered by President Chadli Bendjedid. He said that the congress appointed its bureau and secretariat and adopted its interior regulations and agenda. He added that Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi, minister of planification, made an expose on the future development plan (1980-84) before the end of the session.

As for the afternoon session, the spokesman disclosed that it appointed seven commissions which are: 1. validation of candidatures; 2. balance-sheet of the period between 1967 and 1978; 3. organization and functioning of the economy; 4. social policy; 5. production activities; 6. land and infrastructure arrangement; 7. statutes of the party.

Mr Allahoum said the commissions have been appointed conforming to the congress' interior regulations. After these appointments, the participants heard exposes made by representatives of six wilayas (regional administrations) and the representative of the National Organisation of Mujahidin (former combattants).

CPSU Greetings Reported

LD181457 Algiers APS in English 1115 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Algiers, 18/6/80 (APS)--The participants to the FLN special congress now being held in Algiers received several messages of felicitations and support.

The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee also sent a message of best wishes to the FLN special congress. The Communist Party hailed Algeria's contribution to world peace and progress and her solidarity with Arab, African and other peoples struggling for their independence. It pointed out the world situation and denounced imperialism's threats on peace and its interference in independent states' domestic affairs and the use of force against developing countries.

LIBYA

STATEMENT ISSUED ON EGYPT'S STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD181348 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Foreign Secretariat today issued a statement on As-Sadat's declaration of a state of emergency in the eastern desert and along the borders with Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Here is the text of the statement:

The declaration of the state of emergency in the eastern desert and along the borders with Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, together with deploying the principal units of the Egyptian forces toward the Libyan borders are tantamount to a declaration of a state of war.

The statements made prior to this declaration by pillars of the As-Sadat regime, starting with the chief of staff of the Egyptian forces through the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs and the Egyptian minister of culture and information, were only a prelude to a premeditated aggressive plan against the Libyan people. The lies and feeble arguments which the Egyptian regime is using are the same as those used prior to As-Sadat's aggression in 1977 against the Libyan people.

Having capitulated to the Zionist enemy and allying itself with it and with the United States against the Arab nation and against Islam, and having been entrusted with the role of policeman in the Arab area and Africa, the agent Egyptian regime is seeking--by planning aggression against the Libyan people and by unilaterally declaring a state of war--to break out of the isolation imposed on it in the Arab, Islamic and world levels and realize the Zionist-American objective of striking at the Arab Steadfastness Front against treason and capitulation in which the Libyan people play a basic role; of destroying the movement of the Arab revolution of which the Great 1 September Revolution constitutes a strong asset; and of distracting the Egyptian people and army from the grave internal problems and export these problems by fabricating a state of war with Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in an attempt to deceive the Egyptian people and army, particularly after the Egyptian people and army have discovered that the promises of heaven and prosperity of which As-Sadat always spoke, have been proven by events to be the opposite.

The Egyptian people are suffering more deprivation and misery--indeed, they have lost their honor and dignity and even their daily bread.

The Egyptian people have found themselves in isolation from their nation and their Islamic world. Because of As-Sadat, the Egyptian people became enemies of themselves and allies of the enemies of Arabism and Islam--the Zionists and imperialists.

In the face of this premeditated and planned action for aggression, as manifested in this declaration of a state of war, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah wants to place the Egyptian people, the Egyptian Army, the Arab nation, the Islamic world and the world at large face-to-face with these acts of playing with fire being committed by As-Sadat.

The Libyan people, the Egyptian people and the Egyptian Army are called upon to foil the efforts of their common enemy As-Sadat, and to assert their everlasting alliance in deed. At the same time, the Foreign Secretariat affirms the following:

A. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah reserves its legitimate right to self-defense as supported by all international laws, conventions and traditions, foremost of which is the UN Charter. It has the capability, the strength and the right to strike at the aggressor, thwart it and destroy it. As-Sadat must bear full responsibility for this, and also bear full responsibility for creating tension and playing with fire.

B. The Foreign Secretariat holds the United States responsible for the aggression and for the declaration of state of war because As-Sadat is not the master of his decision. He is only a slave and an obedient agent of the United States. When he plans aggression and declares a state of war, he does so to implement an American decision.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Foreign Secretariat wishes to hold the world witness that the United States is the one who instigates, pushes and encourages As-Sadat to commit aggression against the Libyan people.

At the time it claims to be working for peace, we find the United States is working to threaten this peace and is encouraging aggression, thereby shifting war from the Zionists in occupied Palestine to the Arabs and precisely to the Libyan people. The imperialist American role is evident from the following:

1. The American air and naval military provocations against the Libyan people through maneuvers staged off the Libyan shores.

2. The repeated violation of Libyan air space by military aircraft of the American fleet in the Mediterranean, in addition to acts of violation and air reconnaissance.

3. The establishment of American land, naval and air bases in Egypt and the permanent stationing of American forces in Egypt.

4. The handing over of arms in huge quantities to the Egyptian regime at a time when the world and America itself knows that Egypt is more in need of wheat than an arsenal.

5. The joint military preparations by the Egyptian regime and the United States which take the form of joint training and maneuvers.

STEADFASTNESS FRONT TO MEET, DISCUSS EGYPT 22 JUNE

ID182006 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Summary] Tripoli--The foreign secretary today contacted the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to make arrangements for the emergency meeting, which the front's political committee will hold on Sunday, to study the situation in the wake of the declaration of a state of emergency by the defeated (President as-Sadat of Egypt) along the borders of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Within this framework, the Foreign Secretariat has acquainted the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Libya with the dimensions of the plot which the defeated Egyptian president is hatching to attack the Libyan people in implementation of the plans drawn up in the alliance of the Stable David agreements.

The foreign secretary also sent cables today to the UN secretary general, the president of the Security Council, the Arab League secretary general, the (?chairman) of the OAU, the (?president) of the Islamic Conference Organization, and the chairman of the non-aligned conference explaining the (?actions) being taken by the defeated Egyptian president and which constitute a threat to stability in the region, and escalation of tension and a violation of international charters and norms.

The foreign secretary stressed that the Libyan people reserve their right to defend themselves under the UN Charter and that they are capable of doing so and that the defeated must bear all the consequences.

FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFS DIPLOMATS ON EGYPTIAN 'CONSPIRACY'

ID191000 Tripoli JANA in English 0918 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Jamahiriyah Foreign Secretariat contacted the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to prepare for an extraordinary meeting of the front's Political Committee, to discuss the Egyptian declaration on the state of emergency along the Jamahiriyah borders.

The Foreign Secretariat also briefed the heads of the diplomatic missions to Libya, on the conspiracy which is being schemed by the Egyptian president against the Libyan people as part of the implementation of the Stable David accords.

The Foreign Secretariat explained in the brief to the diplomatic mission, the dimensions of the conspiracy and the gravity of the situation.

On the other hand, the foreign secretary sent cables to the UN secretary general, the secretary general of the Arab League, the secretary of the Organization of African Unity, the secretary of the Islamic Conference and the chairman of the non-aligned movement, in which he explained about the gravity of the situation due to the declaration of the defeated Egyptian president which threatens the peace and security in the area and violates international charters and regulations.

The foreign secretary affirmed that the Libyan people have the legitimate right to defend themselves and are backed by international charters, foremost the UN Charter. The Libyan people, the secretary added, have the strength to foil the aggression and hold the defeated president responsible for all the consequences.

JANA EDITOR: U.S. ENCOURAGING AS-SADAT AGAINST ARABS

LD181216 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, 17 June--JANA's political editor comments on the defeated Egyptian president's declaration of a state of emergency on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah borders.

The U.S. peace has pushed As-Sadat to war to kill more Egyptians. At all times--since the disgraceful Kilometer-101 tent, until signing the Stable David treaty with the Zionist enemy--the United States and its agent As-Sadat, who has transformed Egypt into an American colony, have been talking about peace. But what do they mean by their peace, and where has it led? It has transformed Egypt from an independent country into an American colony abounding with U.S. experts, men and military bases which disgraced the Egyptian homeland and are now threatening the security and peace of the Arab peoples and shaking stability in this part of the world. They are also threatening the independence of the African peoples and posing a threat to the Islamic peoples.

The so-called peace has made Egypt subservient to Zionist politics, a pawn for the terrorist Begin. The alleged peace has--and this is the important thing--turned the confrontation between Arabs and Zionists, between Egyptians and Israelis, into one between Arabs. The alleged peace was Arabized the conflict and turned the confrontation into one between an Arab and his brother.

The United States is now instigating the defeated As-Sadat to war and pushing him to remove his forces from the east and transfer them to the borders with the SPLAJ. The United States is supplying him with arms and aircraft and ordering him to declare a state of emergency in the eastern desert and on the SPLAJ borders. It also supervises joint military maneuvers for him.

The U.S. peace has pushed the area into a very grave situation, particularly after the signing of the Stable David accords. The situation has never been as tense as it is now. All this is due to the Stable David accord, the alleged American peace and the madness of As-Sadat, who has lost all reason. On America's orders, As-Sadat has shifted the war to the Arab region. Instead of the confrontation being between Arabs and Zionists, As-Sadat wanted it to be between Egypt and the Arabs and between Libya and Egypt. He wants the Egyptians to fight the Arabs on behalf of the United States and the Zionist enemy. But the Libyan people, and with them the Arab nation which has rejected the treason and disgrace which As-Sadat has brought upon it, do not fear the threats of the defeated president nor do they fear the American bases in the new American colony--Egypt.

The Libyan people have rejected American bases and expelled them from their territory. They are the ones who earlier crushed the might of colonialist Italy and routed its armies and generals and, with their shoes made of camel hide, trampled the silk banners of Italy.

The Libyan people, who have taken control of their authority, wealth and arms and who realize their pan-Arab responsibility and who belong to their Arab nation, do not fear the threats of the defeated nor the war drums being beaten by As-Sadat. They are capable of checking the aggression and of concluding an alliance with the Egyptian people and army to bring down the defeated regime in the new American colony.

The defeated Egyptian president is now planning sedition and uttering (?cries) of devastation. He wants to bring death to the Egyptian people and devastation to Egypt. All this just to please his masters in Washington and Tel Aviv, all this has been done under the pretext of the alleged peace.

The fire which As-Sadat has lit will burn him. The people always triumph. The Egyptian people will come to realize that their issue is not at the borders which Libya, that their political and economic crisis and their backwardness and hunger are not at the Libyan borders. Indeed, they are there in the heart of the capital of the colony. They are caused by the policies of the defeated, by his madness, aggressiveness, hallucinations, comedies and exposed charlatanry.

The commander of the Great 1 September Revolution declared on the 10th anniversary of the expulsion of the American imperialist bases that the Libyan people will protect the back of the Egyptian armies which As-Sadat has amassed on the borders should they decide to topple treason in Egypt, but they will be forced, regrettably, to point their guns toward the Egyptian Army should it decide to heed the orders of the defeated As-Sadat and attack Libyan territory,

The Egyptian Army must decide whether it accepts to become a ball which As-Sadat kicks from east to west to safeguard his seat or whether it will rise to defend its dignity and point its guns toward the defeated regime, in which case the Libyan masses and the masses of the Arab nation will become its strong and natural ally.

TUNISIA

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ON LIBYA-EGYPT SITUATION

LD182348 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has made the following statement on the declaration of the state of emergency on the Libyan borders by the Egyptian Government:

The decision by the Egyptian Government to declare a state of emergency on the borders of a member state of the Arab League and the massing of Egyptian forces on the Libyan borders are regarded as a threat to Arab security and general security in the region. The fact that the Egyptian regime dissociated itself from the common Arab efforts and abandoned its national responsibilities does not prevent one from regarding the heightening of tension as a danger to the two fraternal peoples and as a matter which only serves the interests of the Zionist design to provoke hostilities between the Arab countries in order to dissipate their efforts and to distract them from their basic questions, foremost being the question of Palestine.

The Arab League, while watching with deep concern the developments of the situation, stresses that it is the duty of the Egyptian regime, in spite of its departure from the Arab ranks, to place the interests of the two brotherly peoples above any other consideration.

GOVERNMENT CUTS DEFENSE BUDGET; HURVITZ MAY RESIGN

TA190527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The government has decided to cut the defense budget by 7 billion Israeli pounds. The finance minister reacted by saying he might resign. He might also postpone his trip to the United States. In contrast, the chief of staff said he was satisfied with the decision. In his opinion, the Defense Ministry will be able to abide by it. Several ministers cautioned about a government crisis and urged the finance minister not to resign. The prime minister refused to reply to journalists' questions on this issue. Finance Ministry officials said that the government's decision affected the relations of trust between the prime minister and the Finance Ministry.

The Cabinet session ended at 0200 following 9 hours of continuous deliberations. At the meeting it was decided to reject Minister Hurvitz's demand to cut the defense budget by 15 billion Israeli pounds. The Defense Ministry demanded a cut of only 5 billion pounds and its demand was rejected as well.

Our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger has learned that only Minister Ari'el Sharon supported the finance minister. Sharon headed the committee that identified the places in the budget where cuts were feasible. Ministers Tamir, Abu-Hatzera and Pat abstained.

The coordinator of the Likud faction in the Knesset finance committee, MK Yig'al Kohen-Orgad sharply attacked the government's decision. He said this cut was not enough. If one wants to curb inflation a further 7 billion pounds should be cut from the general budget. MK Kohen-Orgad proposed, among other things, not to adjust the income tax brackets to the index by 100 percent every 3 months. In his opinion, a great deal of money could be saved that way.

The Cabinet did not complete the debate on the other clauses of the planned cuts last night. It will continue to deliberate on these subjects at its regular session [next Sunday].

Yiga'el Hurvitz refused to answer any questions this morning. He asked his assistants not to pass any telephone calls to him. Finance Ministry officials said that the argument between Yiga'el Hurvitz and Menahem Begin is a political one. Therefore, they requested that any questions on the issue be addressed to the finance minister.

HURVITZ DISCUSSES BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

TA182052 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1935 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz interviewed by economic affairs correspondents Elisha' Spiegelman and Hayim Plattner in the weekly Moqed program, moderated by Tuvya Sa'ar--live]

[Excerpts] [Plattner] I only want to remind you that last year your predecessor, Simha Ehrlich cut a similar sum from the budget and yet inflation continued. What is your guarantee that the cuts you are proposing will indeed have the desired results?

[Hurvitz] I am happy I have been given the opportunity to explain to all the citizens, who are very concerned and want to have Israel maintain its military power....

[Plattner, interrupting] Not only its military power, but also curbing inflation.

[Hurvitz] Yes, yes. I would only like to analyze, or set forth before all the citizens and the viewers exactly what is happening to us.

Today, within the entire budget--let us call it that cake, or perhaps rye bread--of 405 billion pounds, about 30 percent will go towards repayment of debts--both domestic and foreign debts. Almost 30 percent. Thirty-two percent will go for the defense budget. All the rest--about 38 percent from the entire budget--will go to all the other ministries: transport, agriculture, industry, education, health, anything you want. Thirty-eight percent, this is what is left for all the other ministries, including housing--which is a rather large expense. After subtracting the foreign and domestic debt or, in general, excluding the debts, 45 percent of our budget is spent on defense. In other words, these are immense sums of money allocated for defense. Now the question is whether it is possible to make cuts in all the other spheres and avoid [touching] the 45 percent of the budget.

[Plattner] Mr Hurvitz, will the cuts in the housing and construction budget also harm the settlements beyond the green line budget?

[Hurvitz] I would like to confess, and I deeply regret [if you do not like this]: We were elected in order not to recognize the green line. You may or may not like this, but we were elected so that the green line will not be the line separating Judaea and Samaria from the coastal plain. I had hoped that, should I be lucky and could contribute in any manner, I would build--or help build--five or six large towns, the same towns 'Ezer Weizman once talked about both in and outside the Cabinet. I had hoped that I would be able to do so. Yet, unfortunately, due to Israel's economic distress, I am forced not to uphold the promise that my colleagues and I made to the public on election day, and I am forced to swallow my promise as much as possible and say: We will settle [Nitnahel, Nityashev] only insofar as this is possible, just as [we have to make do with what is feasible] in other areas, such as the IDF.

[Plattner] By the way, what is the government's budget for activity beyond the green line for this year? How much will you allocate for it?

[Hurvitz] Someone may be happy but I, at any rate, deeply regret it: Perhaps less than 1.5 percent of the entire budget has been allocated for activity beyond the green line in all spheres. This causes me great sorrow.

[Sa'ar] How much does it amount to? Spiegelman, do your arithmetic quick.

[Spiegelman] Are we talking abut 7 to 8 billion pounds or more, Mr Minister?

[Hurvitz] Not much more than that. I think something along those lines. This is the sum which, to my regret, the State of Israel--which is interested in building beyond the green line--can, at this moment, dedicate to this.

BUDGET DEFICIT MAY REACH 63 BILLION POUNDS BY OCTOBER

TA190642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] In another 4 months the budget deficit could reach 63.25 billion Israeli pounds if the monthly inflation rate runs at 7 percent, according to the Knesset finance committee. In the past 2 months the cost of living index has gone up by around 10 percent. This year's budget was based on an assumed price rise of 65 percent over the year. But should inflation continue at its present average rate of 7 percent, the yearly price rise would be 87 percent.

EGYPT REPORTEDLY TO CONTINUE CONTACTS ON SINAI SUPERVISION

TA181642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Israel and Egypt will continue contacts on the completion of the Sinai supervision agreement. This was revealed in the report Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Dr Eliyahu ben-Elisar sent about his meeting with President as-Sadat yesterday. In the meeting with ben-Elisar the president of Egypt said that he is willing that the two states start meetings with the participation of Americans, in order to settle this issue.

MA'ARIV CRITICIZES EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S VENICE RESOLUTION

TA171531 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jun 80 p 5

[Shmu'el Schnitzer commentary: "The Patrons of Terror"]

[Text] When they issued the Venice resolution the countries of the European Community took upon themselves, formally as well, the role of patrons of the PLO. What has up to now been a kind of semidisguised political black market conspiracy has now become the open, avowed policy of Western Europe. Political terror has been invited into the diplomatic salons.

From now on the Europeans will not regard any brutal criminal act as wrong as long as it carries with it the legitimacy of political reasons. Attempts to assassinate politicians; taking hostages for the purpose of blackmail; blowing up passenger planes with the men, women and children they carry; laying explosive charges; opening fire on innocent passers-by; robbing banks; murdering policemen and prison warders; crippling journalists; killing judges--all these have become permissable and acceptable overnight, and even worthy of prizes. And the European statesmen are making a serious mistake if they think that the license they have given to Arab terrorism will not automatically also apply to the murderers of the Red Brigades, the Baeder-Meinhof gang, the Basque and Irish extremists, the people exiled from the Molucca islands, Al-Qadhdhafi's hired murderers and all the other local and international terrorists who are making life difficult for the population and the authorities in the Western European countries.

There is no moral basis here for distinctions and any other basis is utterly without logic. It is impossible to uphold the claim that bloodshed for political purposes is permissable, legitimate and respectable as long as it is done in other places and against distant targets, but it is loathsome and abhorrent when it is directed against local targets. Because a European certificate of kashrut has been given to the PLO, anyterror, for any political purpose whatsoever, has been given authorization by the European Community; and the Community's peoples will eat the poisoned fruits of this policy until it comes out of their ears.

The comparison with the time of Munich and the Western European powers' panicky retreat from rising Nazism is only partially correct. In 1938 the European leaders believed they would be able to purchase some peace and calm for themselves if they tied up Czechoslovakia and sent it to the evil national socialist beasts to appease their hunger. Today they lean toward doing something similar and handing Israel over to the wild animals of the PLO (with good international guarantees, such as those once given to what remained of Czechoslovakia after its mountains and fortifications had been given to Hitler).

Here the similarity stops. Nazi Germany of 1938 was a terrifying military element. Its renewed army, its new arms industry and the warlike ideology it believed in turned it into a genuine threat to its neighbors' peace. That grovelling was born of fear. The current surrender simply springs from the desire for convenience and well-being.

Western Europe has no reason to fear the PLO. The local terrorist organizations--in Italy, England, France and Spain--have a much greater operational capability than that of the Arab terrorists. The Arabs have not at any stage been a genuine threat to Europe; nowhere have they ever been more than a security irritation. Increased supervision at borders, more scrupulous searches of cars' trunks, greater care over granting visas, taking greater heed of warnings by local security services could restrict the harmfulness of this irritation to a minimum, if not eliminating it altogether.

If Europe had preserved all its power of moral contempt with which a world of culture should treat the murderers of women and children, if it had consistently held to the position that taking hostages is an act contravening all law and justice, had it insisted that any political terrorist captured should be made to answer for his actions, no oil shaykh would have dared to demand that it recognize the PLO and give it legitimacy in return for the regular supply of fuel and arms contracts.

Because it has abandoned this position, because it tried to make deals with the terrorists, because it surrendered to their blackmail and paid them as much ransom as they demanded and gave them a great deal of legal immunity, it invited the pressures being used on it.

What it did in the 1930's from fear it is now doing from moral apathy. It is still possible to find mitigating circumstances for its surrender to Hitler, while its surrender to the PLO has no justification whatsoever.

The irony is the current appeasement toward political barbarity is the fact that its initiators are actually the social-democratic leaders of Western Europe. Here the Socialist International was in the vanguard, violating its principled, which may yet provide material for the research of political scientists.

Indeed, it is difficult to find an explanation for the spiritual rapprochement suddenly revealed between people who believe heart and soul in human honesty, social justice and correcting the world through paths of progress and persuasion and the prophet of indiscriminate murder and political violence. The claim that Yasir 'Arafat is an upstanding statesman who wants to achieve his objectives through negotiations but does not always have control over his over enthusiastic supporters is one of the most deceitful, foolish and impudent ones ever made in public. It was terror that made him and bloodshed is the only tool he recognizes and he openly avows this; and anyone who refuses to listen to what he says is either a political scoundrel or an international fool, or both.

The gateway the socialist have opened up to him is a step toward the offices of prime ministers and foreign ministers. By virtue of the legitimacy they have conferred upon him he has succeeded in attaining a status where all the heads of state of the European Community are demanding on his behalf that he be incorporated into the negotiations; and the fact that he admits that his objective was and will be to destroy Israel does not deter them, nor is it at all important for them.

It has come to such a point that they have cut themselves off from any principles or ability to see what has been born.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY--The ministerial committee on economic affairs approved the setting up of the communications company on 9 June. It is estimated that in 6 months after the diverse economic and legal aspects are settled the Ministry of Communications will become the communications company. Mail services, however, will remain in government hands for the time being. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Jun 80 TA]

OAU MINISTERIAL MEETING OPENS IN SIERRA LEONE

AB181424 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Freetown, Sierra Leone, June 18 (AFP)--Organization of African Unity (OAU) ministers today began a meeting here to prepare for the pan-African organization's summit in this West African capital next month.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens, was attended by a delegation from the new regime in Liberia, which killed OAU Chairman William Tolbert in a military takeover last April.

Delegation heads met before today's conference opening to examine the problem of Liberia, which was barred from the OAU economic summit in Lagos shortly after the April 12 coup.

Mr Stevens will take over as OAU chairman when the summit opens on July 1. In his opening address, he called on African states both collectively and individually to concentrate on respect of human rights.

Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Sam Muenda, whose newly-independent country will be officially accepted into the organization at the forthcoming summit, replied on behalf of the other delegates.

He noted that large parts of Africa were still oppressed. These included the western Sahara and southern Africa, he said. The fight by Saharan nationalists in the western Sahara was akin to the guerrilla struggle that helped win independence in Zimbabwe, he added.

Stevens Addresses Session

AB182235 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Addressing the 35th Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, which started at the conference center at Aberdeen this morning, the president, Dr Siaka Stevens, told the delegates and observers that the political turmoils confronting the world today are the fruits of the seeds of injustice sown yesterday.

President Stevens cited the perpetration of fresh injustices in the Middle East and the attempt to deny the Palestinian Arabs of their right to self-determination. Dr Stevens reiterated Sierra Leone's position on the issue and called for Israel's withdrawal from Arab land in accordance with the Security Council's Resolution 242 of 1967. The head of state further noted that the manifestations of past injustices are today demonstrated in the flood of refugees and (?stressed) his government's deep committment and that of other OAU member states to the welfare of dispossessed persons, particularly when repatriation can no longer be envisaged. He spoke of the creation of a special fund for refugees by the international community, a gesture which, he said, has never been conceived for Africa, notwithstanding the depressing socio-political crises and pressures encountered by countries harboring these refugees.

President Stevens took the opportunity to welcome our brothers and sisters from Zimbabwe who, after years of denigration and oppression, he said, now occupy their rightful place in the OAU, adding that Zimbabwe's independence represents the zenith of Africa's liberation struggle. As we celebrate the triumph of the forces of freedom in Zimbabwe, the president emphasized, South Africa should by now realize that the days of the perpetration of the odious policy of apartheid are numbered. He emphasized that no policy of oppression can outlive the will and determination of people destined to freedom, adding that every inch of Africa shall yet be free.

Dr Stevens also cited the Namibian issue as a supreme challenge to Africa and the OAU and called for total commitment in the endeavor to see that Namibia is free. The president also spoke of the brutal practice of apartheid in South Africa and condemned such policy perpetrated by the racist minority regime. He expressed the hope that the proceedings will take firm decisions and policies that will serve as further inspiration to meet the challenge of the [word indistinct] that confront our continent.

On the continent's political and economic problems, President Stevens said it is our responsibility to analyze and formulate workable strategies for their solution in consonance with the aspirations and hopes of the peoples of Africa. On the continent's political and economic problems, the head of state noted that a commendable start was recently made in Lagos at the first economic summit of the organization when the Lagos Plan of action was adopted to meet the manifold socio-economic problems confronting our continent. The immediate achievement of the plan, he observed, if faithfully implemented, will be to rescue Africa from sinking into a new status of colonial dependency worse than we have experienced in the past. The president said that it is therefore important that each and every member state of the Organization of African Unity must try to adhere to the aims and objectives of the plan at the national and regional levels.

Continuing, Dr Stevens said that time and again we have reiterated our firm conviction in the inestimable benefit and overriding necessity of peaceful solutions to problems. The independent African countries, he continued, have been prey to foreign aggressors and externally inspired violent political agitators. Military expeditions, the president added, have been launched against some of our member states in a bid to subvert and erode the hard-won and jealously guarded independence. All these problems, President Stevens stressed, underscore only too clearly the urgent need for the establishment of an appropriate mechanism within the organization, a political security council, to meet the contingencies of its recent problems. The head of state believes that this council, if given the appropriate mandate, will monitor, identify and formulate appropriate measures and effect a rapid response to situations which might threaten the peace of our continent. To this end, the president said he has instructed the Sierra Leone delegation to the Council of Ministers session to table formal proposals on the subject to which, he hoped, all delegations present will give their worthy attention and serious consideration.

President Stevens said that as we look forward to the end of the colonial era in Africa [words indistinct], we should all severally and collectively resolve the rights of the individual. The survival and existence of the OAU, President Stevens went on, is not only a testament of the faith of the great pioneers of African unity who met in Saniquellie in Liberia nearly 20 years ago. It is also a vindication of their honest conviction and remarkable foresight.

Concluding, President Stevens said that, as on that historic and fateful occasion, we are confident that the deliberations of this session of the Council of Ministers will make a positive contribution toward bringing us nearer to that shore of opportunities and fulfillment that beckons Africa.

UGANDA

GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD182340 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80 EA

[Text] A two-man trade delegation from East Germany, led by the deputy minister for foreign trade, Mr (Pesliza), has arrived in Uganda for talks with top officials from the Ministry of Commerce and to sign a trade agreement between the governments of the two countries.

The delegation was welcomed by the under secretary of external trade in the Ministry of Commerce, Mr (Semwogerere), who thanked the East German Government for the help it had rendered to Uganda since it embarked in its rehabilitation program.

Also present was the East German charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr (Gierk).

FORMATION OF NEW PARTIES BEFORE ELECTION BANNED

LD181530 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1424 GMT 18 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Leaders of the four Uganda major political parties today met the members of the Military Commission in parliamentary buildings, Kampala, and decided on a number the vital political points, which included a decision that no more political parties should be formed in Uganda until after the elections in September. It was also decided that whichever party wins the elections, a government of national unity should be formed. This was considered to be of paramount importance because of the need for reconciliation.

The parties that took part in the meeting were the Conservative Party, the Uganda Patriotic Movement, the Democratic Party and the Uganda People's Congress. The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, presided over the meeting.

The representatives agreed that only one ballot box will be used for all the candidates at each polling station and counting will take place immediately after the elections at polling center. The minimum qualification age was put at 18 years, and a bill will be put before the NCC [National Consultative Council] for approval. It was also decided that registration of voters must be completed within a period of 5 days after it starts. Centers for registration will be in the parishes, and each parish will have two centers for the purpose.

During the meeting it was decided that, to avoid political rivalry, only one party at a time should hold a rally in a district or township at any given time.

A four-man committee representing all the four parties was set up to decide on qualifications of candidates and voters.

Addressing the meeting, the commander of the Uganda National Army, Maj Gen Tito Okello, appealed to those present to have a national outlook in all their political activities. He warned that political parties based on tribalism were self-defeating and destructive. He pointed out that the main duty of the army is to defend the nation against external enemies and internal strife was an invitation to external interference. The general went on to say that Uganda, at present, has many problems, which include famine and smuggling. These problems can only be solved if Ugandans were united as brothers and sisters.

Lieutenant Colonel (Bazilio) briefed the meeting about the role of the army and emphasized the need for the civilians and the army to work together.

MILITARY COMMISSION IMPOSES CONDITIONS OF LULE'S RETURN

LD171306 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1043 GMT 17 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Here is a special announcement:

The Military Commission wishes to make it clear that the commission has had nothing to do with Mr Yusuf Lule's failure to arrive today as scheduled or any future postponement of his return. This was a result of certain misunderstandings between Mr Yusuf Lule and the Democratic Party [DP] leadership.

Professor Lule first decided to let the commission know about his intention to return to Uganda at the alleged session of the Democratic Party. The facts surrounding the issue are as follows:

1. Prof Yusuf K. Lule, on his way from London to Nairobi, had stated to a senior Cabinet minister who traveled with him on the plane that the DP was looking for a stable leadership and had indicated their willingness to put him up as their presidential candidate.

2. On arrival in Nairobi the press, reporting an interview, published stories similar to the conversation between Professor Lule and the minister as stated above.

3. While in Nairobi, he contacted the Honorable Yoweri Museveni [vice chairman of the Ugandan Military Commission] and informed him that a DP delegation had requested him to return to Uganda. The Honorable Museveni asked Professor Lule to formally inform the Military Commission, which he did.

4. The Honorable Paulo Muwanga received a telex message dated 13th June 1980, reading as follows:

As stated in my letter of 7th June 1980, I should like to confirm that I will return to Uganda on 17th June 1980. My (?remarks) to you in my letter of 7th June 1980 was based on the commission's public announcement that as an ex-president the commission would be responsible for all the necessary arrangements, including security, accommodation and a passport on my return to Uganda. My request to the Military Commission is, therefore, to make the necessary arrangements to facilitate my return to Uganda on Tuesday, 17th June 1980. I would be most grateful for your definite reply by return. Signed: Y.K. Lule.

A day later Professor Lule telephoned the Honorable Museveni. He informed him that he, Lule, might have to postpone his return. He said that this was at the request of the DP. The Military Commission subsequently received a formal letter from Professor Lule dated 7th June 1980. In the letter he once again stated that he at that time had received news from the DP regarding his return on Tuesday 17th June 1980. He requested the commission to make the necessary arrangements to receive him. On 11th June 1980 the Military Commission invited the leadership of the DP to discuss, among other things, issues connected with Professor Lule's return. The meeting was attended by Honorable Paulo Muwanga and the Honorable Yoweri Museveni on behalf of the Military Commission. Mr (Dramadri), principal private secretary, was in attendance.

The DP leadership categorically denied that they had invited Professor Yusuf Lule. They said that they had nothing to do with Professor Lule's return.

On the contrary, the DP said, they had sent a delegation to Nairobi to meet Professor Lule. The delegation had been requested to inform Professor Lule that in the view of the DP it might be in the national interest if he delayed his return. As far as their party was concerned, they had nothing to do with his return, although they were not against it, making it clear that the Military Commission would bear the consequences of Mr Lule's return. After the meeting, the vice chairman sent a message to Professor Lule to convey to him the contradictory information which the commission had just received and asked him for his comments.

The public may wish to note that a new situation has developed. The infighting of the DP leadership is not the concern of the Military Commission except as far as it has security implications. A politician belonging to a political party in any (?form) will know that there are other political groupings in the country which support Professor Lule, for example UNU [expansion not given]. These and others do not recognize the present government. They are literally fighting it with force of arms. The commission, therefore, could not liaise with them. They have armed thugs who terrorize people. They have been responsible for the attempted burning down of the Nile Mansion. They are responsible for waylaying and killing members of TPDF [Tanzanian People's Defense Forces] and UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army], which has in certain cases brought a reaction from UNLA, like in the case of the Kawembe and Kibuli incidents, when the vice chairman had to intervene.

Members of the commission could not liaise with such organizations. As a matter of fact, the commission is still obliged to demand a public statement from Professor Lule dissociating himself from such organizations and their activities. We have already assured Professor Lule, the leadership of the DP and other members of political organizations that the commission shall furnish them with certain unclassified materials found on such persons as Mr Sam Mjuba, the chairman of the Law Society; Mr Nsubuga; Mr (Kiriso), the head of a company called Kizito (Instar) Products Ltd, which has been providing false identity cards to murderous gangs and some other persons like Sam Ssebagereka, who is alleged to have been contributing funds to these organizations.

Mr Sam Njuba had provided his Honda Civic car to transport arms. These (?thugs had evaded) government until a number of [words indistinct] in the afternoon of Monday, 16th June 1980, after failing to have a favorable response from the DP headquarters, we had a meeting with Prof Senteza Kajubi [vice chancellor of Makerere University] and Mr (Kigundu), who are the key officials responsible for Professor Lule's reception in Uganda. Mr (Kigundu) stated that they had been advised by Professor Lule that after the news from DP he was at this juncture intending to simply return as a Ugandan. The Military Commission was not satisfied with this position because it had been hurrying arrangements for Prof Yusuf Lule's return to enable him to attend the DP convention on Thursday, 19th June 1980. If, however, it transpired that Professor Lule was a mere individual and not an important DP member, then there would be no need to hurry.

If the relation between DP and Lule is clear, the Military Commission has resolved to allow Professor Lule to return like any other Ugandan provided he clears up some of his former statements that tended to incite the public against TPDF, UNLA, the (?people of the Republic) of Tanzania and its leader and other personalities in Uganda.

The Military Commission feels that Professor Lule's return should not be delayed any minute longer if these issues could be resolved in time. With regard to his demand for assurances that his supporters accompanying him should be free from arrest, the Military Commission wishes to make it abundantly clear that no such assurances shall be given.

(?Firstly) one of the persons referred to by Professor Lule has already freely visited the commission and asked for pardon for his past subversive activities. Others may be required to assist the police in their investigations as there is already sufficient evidence linking them with certain criminal activities.

[Signed] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission

17th June 1980

Lule Cancels Planned Return

ID172008 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The former Ugandan president, Professor Yusufu Lule, today canceled his planned return back to Uganda.

Addressing a press conference at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Professor Lule, who has been in exile since his ousting by a pro-Tanzanian Government, said that he had been barred from returning back to Uganda by the ruling Military Commission and the Tanzanian Government. He said that he was not allowed to return unless he denounced his statements against the Tanzanian Government and the Uganda Military Commission. He told reporters that his statements included his demands that Tanzanian forces be removed from Uganda. He said that he would not denounce his statements.

After Professor Lule announced his postponement of return to Uganda, scores of Ugandans who had thronged the airport to see him off broke down and wept.

BRIEFS

DEUTSCHE WELLE IN NAIROBI--The opening of the East African studio of the German broadcasting corporation in Nairobi is a great honor to Kenya. This was said today by the assistant minister for finance, Mr Tuva, when he was declaring the studio open. He said: Setting up such a studio may greatly help the Voice of Kenya, particularly in the field of external broadcasting. He described Kenya's broadcasting experience as short and said it is currently lacking the necessary expertise to run an external service. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 80 EA]

BURUNDI

UGANDAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AB181453 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Bujumbura, Burundi, June 18 (AFP)--Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi arrived here yesterday with a message for president of Burundi Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, the BURUNDI PRESS AGENCY reported.

Our government wishes to inform neighbouring countries of the present situation in Uganda and encourage regional cooperation, he was quoted as saying. The foreign minister added that Uganda's ruling Military Commission was preparing general elections to take place in Uganda before the end of the year.

GABON

FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO IRAQ

AB140645 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Martin Bongo, ended his 3-day official visit to Iraq yesterday, having arrived in Baghdad on Wednesday. During his visit he delivered a message from President El Hadj Omar Bongo to his Iraqi counterpart, President Saddam Husayn. Mr Martin Bongo also held discussions with his Iraqi counterpart, Mr Sa'dun Hammadi, on cooperation between the two countries. The visit, which is aimed at further strengthening bilateral relations for the mutual interest of the two countries, will be given concrete form in the very near future with exchange of ambassadors residing respectively in Baghdad and Libreville.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU RECEIVES BURUNDIAN, UGANDAN, SENEGALESE MINISTERS

AB171512 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1302 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 June (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, received in audience this morning one after the other at his Camp Tshiatshi residence Albert Muganda, the Burundian minister of commerce and industry; Otema Alimadi and Picho Owiny, the Ugandan ministers of foreign affairs and regional cooperation; and Mohamed Li, the Senegalese secretary of state for foreign affairs, who delivered messages to him from their respective heads of state. They told the press after the audience that the messages concerned the cooperation and fraternal relations between Zaire and these three countries.

For his part, the Ugandan foreign minister added that he and his counterpart for regional cooperation took the opportunity of their meeting with the president of the republic to explain to him the situation now prevailing in their country. They stated that the situation has greatly improved in both the political and security fields. Our government allows every citizen to participate freely in the country's political affairs, and we are preparing actively for the presidential and legislative elections, which will take place before the end of the year, Mr Otema said.

The Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond, and the Burundian, Ugandan and Senegalese ambassadors were present at the audiences.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE SPEAKS OF MORE ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOTS

AB162054 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Address by Guinean President Sekou Toure to the information meeting of the Regional Council of the Revolution in Conakry on 15 June--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear people, as true revolutionaries and believers, you must all put your confidence in God. If plots and sordid schemings could attain their objectives, the PDG [Guinean Democratic Party] would not have been able to proclaim the independence of our country in 1958. Have no fears about accomplishing the mission of the people's revolution. The enemy will show up again, but we tell you he will fail. [applause] You must be absolutely convinced that the more the enemy manifests himself, the stronger he becomes, the more he will purify the revolutionary spirit and reality of Guinea.

The enemies still have other plans; they have plans to blow up certain buildings, including our new mosque which is under construction. They even plan to find an aircraft in order to bomb the presidency of the republic. But the aircraft will leave the skies over the presidency and immediately crash. Keep that in mind. [applause] Those in the aircraft will find the graves already prepared for them by the Guinean revolution. They have plans to blow up the presidential plane at Conakry airport on its departure or arrival. They have plans for a plot outside the country. They have plans to destroy our radio stations and our transmitters. But all the diabolical inventions they indulge in are known to the revolution. They are aware that they have failed up to now; we ask them to be assured that they will continue to fail until they physically disappear once and for all.

Now we ask the revolutionary local authorities [PRL] to do everything in their power to avoid futile contradictions between managing executives and the militants. Up to now, the quantities of commodities delivered to the PRL's have not all gotten to their destinations. [Words indistinct] What do you think you are doing to the revolution by committing such errors against the people? The PRL's must carry out their mission in a truly honorable fashion. Do not deprive those for whom the commodities were destined of them so that you can send quantities of rice or sugar to the markets to be sold.

We also ask executives not to use food as a tool for punishing the militants. If someone has not been able to pay his contribution for such and such a month, do not deprive him of his (?portion). If a young girl or boy from a certain family refuses to participate in some artistic or cultural activity, do not deprive the family of its supplies. That will be a crime. Force does not convince anyone; it revolts the conscience. [applause]

We have said that no external or international enemy can pull the regime down. It is we, the executive leaders chosen by the people, who could destroy the regime if we do not perform our mission honestly. If you want the people to love their regime, you must serve the people and you must be honest with the people. If you want to deprive the counterrevolution of every means of infiltrating into the midst of the Guinean people you must treat all of the militants with equality, stem racism, tribalism and injustice, and be honest executives of all the militants, regardless of their religion or race. [applause] All existence has an end; every man has an end. The scrupulous man ends honorably. [applause] All that is embezzled, all that is stolen will be left one day, and dishonor will be the price.

We ask the PRL's to start preparing for the next PRL session by making an evaluation up to the date of 30 June 1980. Any PRL in which supplies have not been duly given to the militants will have its future development and economic service entrusted to the members of the Central Committee, to the executives and to members of the federal offices to supply the militants normally for the month of July. There is no nobler mission than serving the people, whether one is a minister, the president, a member of the Central Committee or of the Central Bureau, or an inspector.

LIBERIA

FRENCH AMBASSADOR INFORMED OF RECALL REQUEST

AB181346 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Monrovia, June 18 (AFP)--The Liberian Government today handed French Ambassador Louis Dollot a note informing him that the French Government had been asked to recall him within 48 hours. The Liberian note said the request was made through diplomatic channels.

French Government sources have maintained that Paris was not officially informed of a Liberian request for Mr Dollot's recall, made by Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews during a weekend television broadcast following the discovery and arrest in the French Embassy of the son of the late President William Tolbert.

Mr Tolbert was assassinated during the successful military coup in April.

ELWA CITES REPORTED EFFORT TO BAN DOE FROM OAU MEETING

AB182021 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Liberian news agency, LINA, today quoted a French magazine, JEUNE AFRIQUE, as saying that friends of the late President William Tolbert of Liberia were preparing themselves to condemn his assassination and the subsequent execution of former government officials when they meet in Freetown.

The magazine, according to LINA also indicated that these friends of the late Liberian President would try to ban the new Liberian head of state, Master Sergeant Doe, from the organization. However the French magazine said this would be a wrong step, citing the fact that most African leaders came to power through military coups and they too had executed former government officials.

Matthews Warns Against Ban

AB181734 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Liberian foreign minister, G. Bacchus Matthews, has warned that any country attempting to maneuver the nonparticipation of Liberia in the forthcoming OAU summit in Freetown will be opposed, condemned and subjected to retaliation. Speaking to newsmen shortly before his departure for the current OAU ministerial conference in Freetown, Minister Matthews said Liberia will attend and participate in the deliberations of the 17th summit of the OAU in July in Freetown, Sierre Leone. He explained that Liberia is a full and founding member of the OAU and it is its duty to attend and participate in all meetings of the organization.

Minister Matthews is heading a 14-man Liberian delegation to the current OAU ministerial conference in the Sierra Leone capital.

NIGERIA

PAPER QUESTIONS MINISTER'S ACCUSATIONS AGAINST USSR

AB171040 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NATIONAL CONCORD expresses concern over the allegations leveled against the Soviet partners in the Ajaokuta steel project by the minister of steel development. According to the paper, the minister has accused the Soviets of leading Nigeria to incur additional expenditure on the venture. The CONCORD expressed the minister's concern for the delay of the project, but it feels that Nigerians have the right to be informed exactly where the impediment lies, especially now that it has been delayed for 4 years. What bothers the paper is the fact that Nigeria also has a part to play in the completion of the project, that is, the dredging of the River Niger and the supply of electricity which she has not fulfilled. The CONCORD therefore wonders whether it is proper to criticize the Soviets for every delay of the projects. It emphasizes the need for the minister to fully inform the nation on the position of things.

TASK FORCE TO FIGHT THREATENED LOCUST INVASION ANNOUNCED

AB171545 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] A task force is to combat [an expected] locust invasion in the country. This follows the forecast of an impending locust invasion by the Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO. The minister of agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, announced this in Lagos yesterday when the resident representative of the FAO in Nigeria, (Dr Abu Benya) paid him a courtesy call in his office.

Alhaji Ibrahim explained that the measure was being taken in view of the destructive nature of the pest and the gloomy nature of the FAO forecast.

Replying, (Dr Abu Benya) said at present his organization had 52 ongoing projects in Nigeria. He therefore requested for a larger accommodation to be used as a documentation center in Nigeria.

PUBLIC MEETINGS BANNED IN OGUN STATE AREA

AB180700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Public meetings and processions have been banned in Abeokuta local government area of Ogun State. A statement issued by the governor's office in Abeokuta yesterday said that the holding of such meetings had created serious public disorder, including the burning down of houses and (?much) of land. The ban is with immediate effect.

SENEGAL

PRESIDENT SENGHOR TO VISIT SAUDI ARABIA 23-24 JUNE

AB171449 Paris AFP in French 1135 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Dakar, 17 Jun (AFP)--Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal, will begin a working visit to Saudi Arabia on 23 and 24 June, it has been officially announced. The Senegalese head of state will be accompanied by Mr Adrien Senghor, minister of state for equipment; Mr Chiekh Hamidou Kane, minister of industrial development and crafts; and Mr Moustapha Cisse, ambassador.

MEASURES TO REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMPTION ANNOUNCED

AB171136 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Dakar, June 17 (AFP)--Senegal plans to impose a speed limit and increase the tax rate on high-powered motor vehicles in an attempt to reduce energy consumption in the country, which will pay 250 million dollars for imported oil this year.

These measures were announced today by the industrial development minister, Heikh Amidou Kane. Other parts of the conservation package are development of new coal furnaces and installation of diesel engines in more vehicles.

Mr Kane also announced these developments in energy production in the West African country:

--Deposits of peat have been discovered near Dakar and at Louga in north-central Senegal, along with lignite deposits at Casamance in the south,

--Several mini-hydropower plants are planned in towns along Senegal's rivers. The main ones are the Senegal, Casamance, Saloum and Upper Gambia,

--A manufacturing plant for solar cells and water heaters is to go into service next year,

--Two solar power stations, of 25 and 100 kilowatts, are to be built,

--Groundnut hulls from oil plants are to be used to make charcoal within two years and annual production is expected to reach 25,000 tons. Senegal presently uses one million tons a year of wood and wood charcoal for fuel,

--Production studies on the heavy oil deposit in the Atlantic off Casamance will begin soon.

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN LOAN TO GHANA--An agreement for a West German loan of 14.4 million deutschemarks for rehabilitation work on the Lower Volta Bridge at Tefle in the Volta region was today ratified by Parliament. The bridge was built with a West German loan of 20 million deutschemarks. [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 80 AB]

NIGERIA AIRWAYS TO BUY BOEINGS--The Nigerian Airways is to phase out Fokker 27 aircraft from its fleet. This was disclosed by the managing director of the airline, (Mr J.A.B. Smith), at a news conference in Jos. He said that already an order has been placed for Boeing 737 planes to replace some of the Fokker 27 type. (Mr Smith) added that at present only two Fokker 27 aircraft were in the hands of the company. [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 80 AB]

TOGO-UPPER VOLTA ROAD--The last section of the Lome-Upper Volta national Route No 1 was inaugurated this morning at the border between the two states. This road is of paramount importance to Mali, Niger and Upper Volta ad it represents their gateway to the sea. It is also one of the more positive examples of economic cooperation between four ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]--member states. [Lome Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 12 Jun 80 AB]

MADAGASCAR

RATSIRAKA REAFFIRMS INDIAN OCEAN SUMMIT PROPOSAL

AB181155 Paris AFP in French 0827 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 18 Jun (AFP)--Malagasy President Mr Didier Ratsiraka reaffirmed on Tuesday the proposal he made concerning the holding of an Indian Ocean summit in Antananarivo. Receiving Mr Getatchev Kebreth, political adviser to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, and Mr Aurel Duma, Romanian minister state secretary for foreign affairs, who were representing their respective countries at festivities marking the fifth anniversary of the Malagasy revolution, Ratsiraka again stressed that the unlimited overarmament currently in progress in the Indian Ocean area is changing this part of the world into a powder keg which might explode at any moment.

It is our duty to make concrete suggestions in order that the idea of establishing a peaceful, demilitarized as well as denuclearized zone will not be a dead letter and also in order to avoid confrontation and conflagration in this region. Mr Ratsiraka also said: My proposals are worth what they are worth; we can discuss them or add other items to the agenda.

It might be recalled that during a meeting on Sunday the Malagasy president invited the United States, the USSR, the EEC countries, Japan, the member countries of the permanent bureau of the nonaligned countries and the countries bordering the Indian Ocean to a summit meeting in Antananarivo. This conference would have the task of formulating an obligatory international convention to guarantee the security of oil tankers for the big powers are using the pretext of defending their oil tankers to cover up their intensive overarmament in the Indian Ocean, Mr Ratsiraka explained.

It might also be recalled that the head of state also recommended a reduction in naval forces in the Indian Ocean, the elimination of strategic bases and the realization of the desire for a Indian Ocean zone of peace as other items to be studied.

On Tuesday President Ratsiraka also received Dr Mohamed Said Samantar, Somali minister of the presidency for political affairs, and Mr Pak Song-chol, vice president of North Korea, who also represented their countries at the ceremonies marking the fifth anniversary of the Malagasy socialist revolution.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER SAYS VIOLENCE WILL BE HARSHLY DEALT WITH

LD182010 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The South African minister of police, Mr Le Grange, says there will be relentless action against the violent hooligan elements that gave rise to the shootings in the Cape Province last night. He said the police were no longer dealing with (?fools) or boycotters but with criminal violence deserving relentless action. It was the duty of the police to protect the law-abiding citizens who were in the majority. Neither he nor the police had any sympathy with criminal elements who have behaved the way they did. Mr Le Grange says the authorities were prepared to talk to responsible people about grievances, (?but) people who had got out of hand deserved what they (?had done). At the same time, said Mr Le Grange, he was thankful to the large majority of people, to South Africa's black, colored and Indian people, who were acting responsibly and were not taking advantage of what the hooligans were doing.

ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE, MOZAMBIQUE TO COOPERATE ON TRANSPORTATION

LD181315 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 80 CA

[Text] An intergovernmental accord on transport, power and communications was concluded today between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. A communique released in Salisbury after two days of discussions by representatives of the two countries says agreement was reached on the problem of railway wagons, locomotives and funds currently held in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The accord--the first of its kind to be reached between the two countries--also states that agreement was reached on the action to be taken which will assist in the full utilization of the Beira and Maputo rail links. It was also agreed during the discussions that the oil pipeline between Beira and Umtali should be put back into service as soon as possible. The accord says discussions to this effect are under way between the two countries and pipeline company officials. The delegations exchanged technical details on road transport bearing in mind the need to standardize the road systems in both countries. With regard to telecommunications, the two countries agreed that technical staff from both countries would restore the previously existing level of communications between Salisbury and Beira. Agreement for an interstate microwave link, which is under way, will be pursued.

The Mozambique delegation put forward a new proposal for the provision of a joint air service on a regional basis and the Zimbabwe delegation agreed to this proposal in principle. Involved in the discussions which resulted in the issuing of the accord were: Zimbabwe's minister of transport and power, Comrade Kadungure; the minister of roads, traffic and posts and telecommunications; Comrade Silundika; and his deputy, Comrade Nhiwatiwa; and the Mozambique minister of ports and surface transport, Comrade Alcantara Santos; and the minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation, Comrade Rui de Lousa.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

LD171331 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1625 GMT 16 Jun 80 CA

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] The minister of economic planning and development, Comrade Dr Herbert Chizero, is currently working on a blueprint for Zimbabwe's economic future. The plan is still not complete. "Newsreel" asked him to what extent he's going to recommend that socialist principles be applied. [begin recording]

[Chizero] It depends on our definition of socialism. There are various forms of socialism. You have Swedish socialism, which is really social welfare in a capitalist sort of society. You have socialism of the Soviet Union type, which is control of means of production and distribution. In this (?country), as the prime minister has said, we shall accept the facts that exist. We shall build on the structure that exists and I myself believe there is in this country room for both the private and the public sector. There are certain enterprises or certain development projects which only government can undertake, because private investment will not go there, because it's not profitable, or it takes, has got a long gestation period. Equally, it may be useful for government to take over certain enterprises after due negotiations, if it is felt that this would be in the interests of the country. So, we are likely to have a mixed economy and you can describe that as a socialist system. But I think these are broader areas in which government still has to examine the problems, the issues involved and come out with a coherent policy.

[Question] Now, you have mentioned nationalization and when it's applied, in industry especially, it often erodes profits: Profits tend to drop and sometimes turn into losses. How far will you recommend it, when it seems to me that our companies today need to make profits and encourage growth?

[Answer] Well, I don't think the question should be posed in those terms, that nationalization loses profit. There are certain countries in which nationalized countries make profit. There are other countries where nationalized industries are a complete failure. I would hate that in this country. If there is any nationalization, it would be run efficiently on businesslike lines. Now, just what, exactly, what form would take place, I do not know at this stage. Furthermore, I think you make a point here which, I think, is an important one; that private enterprise--you need profits. Yes, but I think we need profit with social consciousness, because maximization of profits, if it means taking away from profits from this country without re-investment, then of course, we run into difficulties.

[Question] But, even if we don't think about profits being taken out of the country by foreign investors, but take the local companies: At the moment, they're being taxed at a rate of 49.5 percent per annum, when you add on the surcharge and so on. There isn't much more that they can give before they reach that psychological turning point and lose interest, lose incentive.

[Answer] No, I believe, you see, that we need incentive. But let's not forget that the taxation laws and levels of taxation which exist today are not those of this government. They are inherited and we haven't looked into this as fully as we should, although I know that we have reimposed surcharge and surtax on certain things. But the point really which is terribly important here is that the investment pattern which has taken place in this country has concentrated on the line of rail and the plateau and clearly this country cannot continue to have investment concentrated on the line of rail and the plateau. And clearly this country cannot continue to have investment concentrated in this. We must move into the rural areas where the people live. Will private investors assist us to go to those areas? Will investment go to those areas? What action will government take--construction of infrastructure, roads for instance, schools--to make these areas attractive? Otherwise, if investment continues to be concentrated along the line of rail or on the plateau, we simply have then to move people into these areas, neglect the rest of the country. But we must develop the rest of the country as a whole. To the extent, therefore, that private investment is prepared to go to these areas, we shall be able to assist, to encourage them, give the necessary incentive. To the extent that private investment is not prepared to do so, then it seems to me that government has to take the initiative.

[Question] Isn't that a good case, though, for granting the people who want to farm--not every African wants to be a farmer, but those who do, is it not time that they had title deeds and all of the economic ramifications that flow from that? In other words, with title deeds, you have collateral, you can borrow money. You have borrowed money, therefore, you are obliged to pay back your debt. You are obliged, therefore, to try and maximize your profits as a farmer and fit into the whole economic scheme of things.

[Answer] Well, it (?probably is time), but I might ask you the question, why wasn't this done by the past governments? [end recording]